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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty
Pages

BRITAIN TO RAISE GARRISON IN INDIA TO FULL STRENGTH

Seriousness of Situation Prompts
Stein Measures—Boycott
to Be Suppressed

LONDON, March 10. (Special Cable).—Owing to the seriousness of the Indian political situation, the British Government has issued orders that the British garrison in India be immediately raised to full strength. To save time, 6000 soldiers of Irish battalions in India, who are under disbandment orders under the Irish treaty will be given an opportunity of transferring to units that are to remain in India.

So acute has the situation become in the various phases that other measures are to be taken by the Government. The attempted boycott of the Prince of Wales at certain stages of his Indian tour has moved the Government of India, with the sanction of E. S. Montagu, who has just resigned as Secretary of State for India, to decide upon legislation to suppress the political boycott, a start being made with Burma, where the political agitation is worst.

An Anti-Boycott Bill is being introduced immediately, which will make unlawful the use of the boycott "for the furtherance of political purposes." The measure provides the severest penalty, not for the individual boycotters, who too often are merely a dupe in the hands of political agitators, but for the instigators or instigator of the movement. This is expected to have a salutary effect as hitherto the tendency has been to punish merely the pawns in the revolutionary agitation, while the leaders and "wild-pullers" enjoyed immunity.

Similar measures are shortly to be enacted for the whole of India.

LONDON, March 10. (Special Cable).—Mr. Lloyd George's Government had no alternative to acceptance of the resignation of E. S. Montagu yesterday, when it became known that his responsible Minister, without consulting his colleagues, had gravely compromised the Cabinet's freedom of action in delicate negotiations of the greatest international importance now pending with Turkey. All further unity of action would have been impossible had so deplorable an example of the lack of coordination been overlooked.

Why a statesman of Mr. Montagu's experience committed such a blunder is not completely explained by publication of the correspondence between himself and the Premier. He has certainly been an earnest propagandist of Indian self-determination, his activities in this respect even during the war, but his colleagues have not followed him, and it is possible he allowed his enthusiasm for his adopted cause to outrun his discretion. In any case, he is no loss to the Government.

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Spring's Secret Cue Heard by Children

Shipping Ropes and Marbles Signify Their Response

Spring cries some secret cue to children that is seldom heard by grown-ups. Children all over a city hear it at a certain time and simultaneously respond. Suddenly you discover that sidewalks are festooned with whirling jumping ropes, with little girls in crisply swishing skirts jumping tirelessly like gay little marionettes. You hear the mystical chants of "rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief" and catch fascinating fragments of the insipidly enchanting rope games, the lure of which only little girls understand.

As if by magic smooth sidewalks are chalked with the hieroglyphics of hop-scotch, and little shoe soles are worn thin on the right foot from continued stork-like hopping. The barren soil in city tree boxes waits all winter for the day when circles will be engraved with sharp-pointed sticks and brilliant marbles will be shot with small, expert thumbs.

On doorsteps little girls play "ball and jack" with wonderful "rubber-band balls"—solid rubber if their fathers bring enough rubber bands home from the office. Hats are discarded and curls are tossed back excitedly as the players arrive at "two-ies on the fifth score."

Hand-organ men, perhaps because they are so often like children themselves, hear the same cue, and when the curtain rises on the prelude to spring, they strike up their merry accompaniment. Ancient, wheezy tunes they aim at closed windows and smile a sudden white smile when heads appear and apartment-dwellers sense that spring is very near.

"Grown-ups" depend on calendars to inform them when to expect spring. But children have a subtle jumping-rope sense to tell them.

NEW CONFERENCE IN LOCKOUT CASE

British Labor Minister Makes
Final Effort to Avoid Breach

LONDON, March 10. (Special Cable).—An eleventh-hour effort is being made today to prevent a general stoppage in the engineering industry. Last night a lockout appeared inevitable. A series of meetings including a conference with the Prime Minister failed to bring the parties any nearer settlement. After several joint discussions, delegates of other unions in the engineering industry, including laborers and foundry workers, decided to reject the employer's memorandum on shop management and overtime. These delegates decided to make common cause with the amalgamated engineering union which is composed of skilled men.

At the Downing Street meetings Mr. Lloyd George heard the case for both sides; for the employers, from the chairman, Sir Allan Smith, and for the men from Mr. J. Brown, their president. While the Prime Minister expressed anxiety for a settlement he made it clear that he considered the moment inopportune for government intervention. Later in the day the Joint Labor Council, which represents both the trade union congress and the political labor party, decided to support the union in every way possible way, first by mediatory efforts and, if failed, by organized financial help and publicity.

Officials of the joint council met the Minister of Labor in the House of Commons and, as a result, he was able at a later hour to fix up a new conference between employers and all the unions concerned. This conference is being held today, and the employers find, unexpectedly, that both the craftsmen and laborers are ranged solidly together. This cohesion and hardening of attitude by the workers, during the past few days, is attributed to the right refusal of the employers to consider any modifications of their terms.

Mexican Governor Resigns
MEXICO CITY, March 10. (By The Associated Press).—Gov. Francisco Murguía has resigned as governor of the State of Coahuila, according to reports received here, which add that he took this step under pressure from the State Legislature.

MAYOR STILL CONFIDENT HE CAN OBTAIN 5-CENT FARES

Mr. Curley Issues Statement That His Committee
Experiences No Uneasiness at Report
of the Attorney-General

Mayor, headed by Mr. Whipple, which was appointed to formulate the program for establishing the 5-cent fare, experiences no uneasiness at the report of the Attorney-General, and is confident that, regardless of his opinion, a 5-cent fare will be worked out this year.

The committee includes the following other members: E. Mark Sullivan, Representative John Cornack, J. G. Webber, John A. Sullivan, Arthur G. Hill, and Joseph P. Lounsbury.

Three Ways of Getting Change
"So far as the law is concerned, the Attorney-General is, I believe, absolutely correct," said Jean P. Nickerson, a lawyer who has been prominent in the movement which resulted in the United States Improvement

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University delegates at the Harvard Union

First row—William Vinton, M. N. Anderson, Chas. A. Hallick, Clarence Hale, Edward S. Drake, B. C. Rochester.
Second row—V. W. Chadburne, Walter W. Chamberlin, F. D. Foster, E. H. Chaney, E. Moore, Geo. W. Wigglesworth.
Third row—M. Luce, J. E. Waters, J. B. Bickelstach, Arthur H. Kannan, V. Chapin, O. D. Stromeyer.
Fourth row—Geo. C. Barclay, D. M. Little Jr., L. B. McCagg, M. P. Baker, E. A. Whitney, R. K. Kane

COLLEGES URGED TO ADVERTISE

Proposal Made to Delegates
Meeting at Harvard

Delegates from 14 American and Canadian universities met this morning in the Quad Room of the Harvard Union to discuss the proposed advertising of colleges and universities.

Tonight a dinner in honor of the delegates will be given by the Harvard Union. Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent, will speak on the recent Conference on Limitation of Armaments. The final business meeting will be held tomorrow morning, and in the afternoon the convention will close.

At a dinner given the delegates last night in the Quad Room of the Harvard Union, F. L. Allen '12, secretary of the Harvard Corporation, urged the advertising by colleges and universities.

Prof. C. M. Greenough, dean of Harvard College, spoke on "The Union and College Administration," while J. W. D. Seymour, secretary of the Harvard Alumni Association, spoke on "The Union and the Graduate."

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard College, George Wigglesworth, president of the Harvard Union, and Keith Kane, captain of the Crimson football eleven, addressed the delegates at a luncheon at the Harvard Union yesterday afternoon while Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, also made a short address on the importance of the Union to students who come to Cambridge from a distance.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Chicago, Toronto, McGill, Indiana, Purdue, Case, Michigan, Michigan Aggies, Harvard, Ohio State and Maine are the universities which have representatives at the meetings.

AMERICA DEMANDS TROOPS' EXPENSES

Rhineland Costs Come Before
Reparations, Allies Are
Informed

PARIS, March 10. (By the Associated Press).—A demand from the United States that \$241,000,000 for its expenses in connection with the occupation of the Rhineland be paid before any reparations were paid was presented to the Allied Finance Ministers at their meeting this morning.

The distribution of this year's German payments, it was learned on good authority, already had been practically decided before the American note was received. The total was not to exceed \$80,000,000 gold marks, and the ratio of sharing this amount was practically the same as was decided upon at the recent meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes, which was a slight modification of the percentages worked out at the Spa conference.

According to this schedule France would receive 52 per cent of the payment and Great Britain 22 per cent. The appraised value of the Saar Valley coal mines, estimated at \$60,000,000 gold marks, being charged against France's receipts, this schedule would leave France about 35,000,000 gold marks.

WASHINGTON, March 10. (By the Associated Press).—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, refused today to comment on the news from Paris that representatives of the United States had presented a demand to the Allied Finance Ministers that expenditures aggregating \$241,000,000 sustained by the United States in the occupation of the Rhineland be paid before any reparations.

There was nothing that could be said on the subject at this time, Mr. Hughes declared.

PARIS, March 10. (By the Associated Press).—The question of extending the scope of the Wiesbaden reparations agreement between France and Germany, to make Germany's payments in kind applicable to all the Allies, occupied today's session of the meeting of Allied Finance Ministers who are here discussing the general subject of German reparations. Some such alteration of the Wiesbaden Accord, signed last year by Louis Loucheur and Dr. Walter Rathenau, was originally proposed at the recent meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes.

The point at issue is the amount of deliveries Germany should make to France for the devastated regions, some of the Allies desiring to limit the amount to \$100,000,000 gold marks worth of material, so as to leave part of Germany's capacity for payments in kind available for the other Allies, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain.

Pacific Port Will Be Improved
SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 4. (Special Correspondence).—Contracts have been awarded and work will begin some time this month on a \$1,000,000 tidal land terminal at National City, adjacent to the San Diego boundary line, designed to build up this port as an important shipping and industrial center, according to an announcement by J. E. Blackman & Son, Inc., a National City firm.

FULLER-WARNER CASE IS OPENED

Jury in \$100,000 Suit Is Selected
in 18 Minutes—Governor
Cox May Testify

TAUNTON, Mass., March 11. (Special).—It is said on good authority that Gov. Channing L. Cox will come here voluntarily next week, probably on Monday, to testify in the suit of Joseph E. Warner against Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, asking \$100,000 damages for alleged slander, which opened today before Judge Nelson E. Brown, in the Superior Court. As it has been known for some days that the defense has been trying to get the Governor to testify, the presumption is that he will be a witness in behalf of Mr. Fuller.

The jury was selected in 18 minutes, only three men being challenged. It is composed of the following, in addition to Chester N. Leonard, a retired stove manufacturer, of Taunton, as foreman: Alphege Marchand, teamster, Fall River; Edmund N. Russell, painter, Dartmouth; Maxine Sevigny, no occupation given, Swansea; William G. Moore, jeweler, North Attleboro; Frank L. Hill, clerk, Somerset; Walter J. Chaussee, grocer's clerk, New Bedford; Oliver J. Chappelle, jeweler, Norton; Joseph Alexander, comb grinder, New Bedford; Donat Bourassa, overseer, New Bedford; Elbert H. Welch, farmer, Freetown; Alphonse E. Pierce, compositor, Fall River.

Both principals were in court when the trial started. John L. Hall, counsel for Mr. Warner, read the declaration in the case. It is alleged that during the State political campaign of 1920, Mr. Fuller made statements, in speeches and letters, which were a slander on Warner, asserting that Warner, as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, used his office for "illicit gain" and "played a crooked game in one way or another."

Mr. Fuller's answer, also read to the jury, was a general denial of the Warner charges, but further asserting that if the remarks of which Warner complains were made, they were true and privileged statements, because both men were candidates for a public office. The attorneys for Mr. Fuller are John W. and Charles R. Cummings, of Fall River.

Philippine Mission to Tour America
MANILA, Jan. 26. (Special Correspondence).—Instructions to devote themselves exclusively to agitation in behalf of independence are to be given members of a mission which the Philippine Legislature is planning to send to the United States in the next two or three months, according to Sergio Osmeña, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of the two outstanding political figures of the Philippines.

FRANCE DEPLORES DECISION ON GENOA

Responsible Personage Voices
Regret at America's Action
but Maintains Confidence

PARIS, March 10. (Special Cable).—Extreme regret was expressed by a responsible personage at the decision of the United States to refrain from participation in the Genoa conference. "We are genuinely sorry for we realize the importance of American cooperation. But we are convinced that in her own time and in her own way, America will again draw closer to Europe. Our interests are one. Without speaking of common sentiments, it is imperative that the interdependence of two continents be clearly appreciated. But of course there is no desire to influence America or ask her to alter her judgment which in her wisdom she now adopts."

The French Government was doubtful about the advisability of the Genoa conference and it should be remarked that before the Poincaré cabinet gave its consent to a policy to which it was largely committed before its advent, it insisted upon precaution. It demanded that if France is to sit down with Russia, definite conditions must be imposed. The necessity for reconstruction, whether of Russia or elsewhere, cannot be questioned but guarantees are essential. France has certainly no intention of improperly

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BANKERS AND FARMERS PLAN JOINT CONFERENCE

New Hampshire Leaders to Have Face-to-Face Talk
on the Need of Cooperation to Make
Farming Pay in State

CONCORD, N. H., March 10. (Special Correspondence).—In order to reinforce the cooperative farm movement in New Hampshire with proper facilities for financing farm operations, a state conference of leading bankers and farmers is being arranged for March 24, at the State Capitol. The conference is called jointly by James O. Lyford, chairman of the State Bank Commission, and Herbert N. Sawyer, master of the State Grange, for the purpose of promoting a better understanding on the part of the farmer of the banking laws of the State and the method which farmers must pursue to obtain credit.

The bankers, on their part, will be given an opportunity to hear some representative farmers explain the credit necessities of the farming population and the vital needs that exist that the banks cooperate to help make farming in New Hampshire pay.

A preliminary conference already has taken place between officials of the grange and representatives of the New Hampshire Savings Bank Association, at which State Master Sawyer explained to the bankers what the

APPEAL AGAINST MODIFICATION OF NEW HAVEN DECREE

Legislature Asked to Oppose
Return to Control of
Boston & Maine

Any modification of the decree of the United States Court in 1914 ordering the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to divest itself of all control of the Boston & Maine Railroad was opposed today before the legislative Committee on Railroads at a hearing on the petition of Edward D. Codman for resolutions to Congress and the Attorney-General of the United States against abrogation.

At the hearing Mr. Codman said that alleged supineness in matters concerning the railroads of New England had led to charges that the committees on railroads of the General Court have been "owned." He added that neither he nor those in a position similar to his could have any confidence in the committee or expect any protection from it. The chairman, Senator Leonard F. Hardy, replied that if that was Mr. Codman's attitude there was no use in his being heard.

"Do you mean to say that I cannot finish what I have to say," Mr. Codman demanded.

"No, you can file a report," the chairman replied, and Mr. Codman gave his prepared statement to the committee, leaving the hearing room shortly afterward.

Holdings of Trunk Lines
Modification of the decree, his statement declared, must not come unless and until "all influences, direct or indirect, which are hostile to the welfare of the railroad systems of New England shall be wholly eliminated from the management of both the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads."

This, Mr. Codman said, refers to the so-called trunk lines of the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines, whose "share-holdings in the New Haven, plus their Wall Street prestige have, during all these years of disaster, been sufficient to control the policies and appoint the managing officers of the New Haven." The troubles of New England railroads can be attributed to that influence, he declared adding that this alien control "will be disastrous as long as it continues."

Lack of Independence Seen
"I ask for this resolve as a Declaration of Independence, and I particularly want to recommend its passage at such a time," Mr. Codman asserted. "The railroad people have probably told you already that the resolve is needless. The answer is to be found in the history of the past 20 years. In each of those years there has been a railroad committee. Every year wrong advice has been fed out from the railroads and the committee has swallowed it. I don't recall a single year in which it was not said the committee was 'owned.' Ridicule and contempt has been the attitude of the average citizen and I have been one of them—always getting more dismayed at the fall in value of the shares."

"I cannot go so far as to believe that the committees have been bought—but lack of independence and initiative has surely been theirs. The Interstate Commerce Commission has denounced the New Haven methods in an amazing manner. It ought also to have denounced the railroad committees of this General Court. There are persons in authority in Washington who are astonished at the supineness of the New England authorities in these railroad matters. The key point of the supineness is in the railroad committees. They have been weak with the railroads, they have been afraid of the railroads and they have done the railroads bidding for 20 years."

"The average citizen, like me, is

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APPEAL AGAINST MODIFICATION OF NEW HAVEN DECREE

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unwilling to come before you. The record behind you stares him in the face. He distrusts you—I do—and you and the General Court will continually lose standing until you show signs of strength and independence. That is why I have preferred to use the clumsy method of writing direct to members of the General Court.

"I ask you to make a beginning of independence by passing this resolve. I ask you not to be afraid of the railroad or of the General Court. You have the strength if you will use it and then they will be afraid of you."

"There is a plan under consideration in State Street, that President Smith of the New York Central be made chairman of the board of directors of the Boston & Maine. That is essentially perpetuation of trunk line control, alien control without the responsibility of ownership. This committee ought to get ready to resist it."

Stockholders' Vote
Appearing as counsel for the Boston & Maine, Edward W. Crocker started by saying that he had heard that the attitude of the Legislature was that the petition is a "joke" and would be treated as such. This precipitated an argument with the committee, the members declaring that no such statement had been made from the committee. It was felt that the charge did not specify that the statement came from the railroad committee and Mr. Crocker proceeded to argue against change in the decree.

Local Control Urged
There is no reason, Mr. Crocker declared, to unmake the law of the land at this time to please the financial aims of the New Haven road. Everything that has been done in regard to the New Haven road has been done in reliance on the "solemn contract" that there was to be no more playing with the Boston & Maine by the New Haven. Furthermore, he declared, the importance of keeping ownership of the roads in New England has been emphasized much recently, and there should be no illusion about the fact that the return of the shares and control to the New Haven means that the control goes out of Wall Street and into the hands of the stockholders and the trunk lines.

The text of the resolution which accompanies Mr. Codman's petition recites that the stock ownership control of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven has been declared to be "an unlawful combination in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states." This decree ordered sale of the stock held directly or indirectly and provided that the stock should be placed in the hands of a board of federal trustees pending the sale.

The petition continues to explain that the Attorney-General of the United States has under consideration a proposal to modify this decree, throwing the Boston & Maine back under direct control of the New Haven system. Such a plan, the resolution says, "would be prejudicial to the public interest and a grave menace to the interests of all individual shareholders of the said Boston & Maine Railroad" in that independence of operation would be eliminated and financial restoration subordinated to the interest of the New Haven road.

Sees Impairment of Rights

It is also protested that "such a modification would virtually pre-empt the stockholders of both the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Maine Railroad to a policy of unification before said stockholders have had any opportunity whatsoever to act upon the plan for a consolidation of the railroads of the United States that the Interstate Commerce Commission is, under the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, required to prepare and submit to the stockholders of these railroads for their consideration in the very near future, and would to such extent foreclose the rights of all the

stockholders of these railroads in the premises."

The resolution asks, therefore, that the Massachusetts General Court record itself against any modification of the decree. It further requests that the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth be directed to appear and oppose any such modification at any hearing that may hereafter be held in the court from which the decree issued. Finally, the resolution provides that the clerk of the House of Representatives transmit copies of the resolution to the Attorney-General of the United States and to the members of Congress from Massachusetts.

ONTARIO CITIES TRY RULE BY COMMISSION

LONDON, Ont., March 6 (Special Correspondence).—The endorsement of the idea of municipal government by commission, given by the City Council and the various civic boards concerned, has aroused widespread interest among municipalities all over Ontario. Few cities in Ontario have adopted the commission form of government, Guelph being an outstanding exception. Results there are said to have been up to expectations.

The aim of the proposed commission is chiefly to put a check on extravagance. Coordination of the spending bodies will be effected without actually abolishing the administrative units that have characterized the former system. The authority of the city treasurer will be broadened and he will have the powers of a finance commissioner with general supervision of the city's finances. At present the city council is responsible for the collection of taxes but has the right to appropriate only 30 per cent of the expenditures in the city. The experiment is being watched with interest by neighboring cities and if it is successful will be widely adopted.

BRIDGE REPAIRS TO USE UP FUNDS

Less street repaving will be done in Boston this year than usual on account of a diversion of funds for needed bridge repairs. It became known that the City of Boston, in an appropriation of \$500,000 for the street laying out department will be asked of the City Council by Mayor Curley next Monday, instead of the customary \$800,000. This is because only a certain amount can be appropriated under the present budget, and it has been thought best to cut down the street repairs in favor of the bridges.

A total of \$1,222,000 will be needed this year for bridges, according to a recent statement of Mayor Curley. Of this amount \$750,000 will be expended upon a permanent span to replace the temporary structure known as the Chelsea bridge, which has stood for the last nine years, and is now considered unsafe for heavy traffic. The Dorchester bridge, closed about 10 months ago by fire, will come in for its share of the appropriations, while \$150,000 for the Allston bridge, \$220,000 for the Beane street bridge and \$120,000 for general bridge repairs all over the city are said to be needed.

IRISH FREE STATE MEETINGS ARRANGED

DUBLIN, March 10.—Mass meetings in support of the Irish Free State have been arranged for Sunday at Cork, where Michael Collins will be the principal speaker. A meeting also will be held at Dundalk, where Arthur Griffith and Prof. John MacNeill will speak. Eamon de Valera, accompanied by Cathal Brugha (Charles Burgess), former Minister of Defense, will speak at Dungarvan, County Waterford, March 16, at Thurles on the 17th, at Killarney the 18th and at Tralee the 19th.

Mr. de Valera declared today he would issue no statement in answer to Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, on the Limerick rebellion until such time as the controversy would not embarrass the difficult situation. Mr. Griffith's statement, issued last night, declared the situation in Limerick was "largely the result of incitement to indiscipline, indulged in or connived at by some of Eamon de Valera's supporters."

Pig Iron Output Less
Pig iron production in United States in 1921 was 16,683,126 tons, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute, compared with 16,925,987 tons in 1920.

MAYOR STILL CONFIDENT HE CAN OBTAIN 5-CENT FARES

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Association's recent demand, made at a meeting at the City Club, for a 5-cent fare. "But," continued Mr. Nickerson, "we have expected that the law would have to be changed. Always when the interests of the people and the interests of the public-service corporations conflict, the law is against the people. The law must be changed. There are three ways of getting a 5-cent fare. We can get it by State ownership of the lines, by the taxpayers paying the difference between the cost of operation by the corporations, and by economies in running the roads. The last-named offers the most hope for immediate action. If the representatives of the public and the trustees of the street railway lines can be brought together so as to talk over the matter frankly and fully, I believe something will be accomplished."

The 5-cent fare question comes down to the question of whether there is a public demand for such a reduction. If there is, it can be obtained, in some way. If the public is indifferent, it cannot be obtained.

Mr. Allen's opinion was given to the House committee on rules, of the General Court, which desired legal guidance on number of bills introduced with petitions in due form. The petitions are for five-cent fares, for extension of service, for operation of part of the Eastern Massachusetts lines by the Elevated, for operation by the public of Hyde Park lines, for reconstruction of lines, for termination of the public management of the Ele-

BRITAIN TO RAISE GARRISON IN INDIA TO FULL STRENGTH

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the Government, for he is certainly unpopular and his policy in India consistently encountered considerable opposition. His disappearance from the cabinet, however, scarcely affects the grave international results precipitated by the publication of the Viceroy's telegram.

On the other hand, Austen Chamberlain's significant statement in the House of Commons that the terms exceeded those demanded by the warmest friends of the Turks clearly suggests that they are regarded as unacceptable in official circles, and the fact that there is little difference of opinion in this matter either within or without the House does not affect the gravity of the difficulties Mr. Montagu's action has produced.

Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, now goes to the allied meeting in Paris to discuss affairs in the Near East with the whole case for Turkish policy hitherto adopted by the British Government compromised by the fact that Great Britain's own representatives in India not only hold strongly, but have been allowed to express publicly views entirely inconsistent with that policy.

The anomaly is so great that The Christian Science Monitor understands it is exceedingly doubtful whether it is possible for Lord Reading, the publication of whose dispatch was the immediate cause of the split, to continue as Viceroy of India, though no direct blame attaches to him since, as long ago laid down by Lord Morley, the position of British Viceroy is only that of agent to the British Secretary of State above him.

Whether Lord Reading goes or stays does not affect the seriousness of the result upon Great Britain's growing difficulties in India, as the excitement there is such that it would be difficult to convince the Muhammadan population that the discarding of their champion in the British cabinet does not represent failure of the British Government to recognize the weight of their case. This case has already been strongly pressed by Lord Northcliffe and most carefully considered. So far as it has not been adopted, The Christian Science Monitor learns, this was not because of any failure to recognize the strength of India's Muslim sentiments behind it, but because of the inherent difficulties of carrying it into effect without violation of British commitments during the war, especially those with an independent Muslim power, which now controls the principal holy places of Islam.

British Prestige at Stake
While the tendency in some quarters here, particularly in the Northcliffe press, favors capitulation, the general effect of the new move has been to stiffen the British attitude, which is customary of any suggestion of political blackmail from which the Indian Muslim attitude is not far removed. It would be fatal, however, were British policy driven in either direction by expediency.

Owing to prolonged delay the hopes of anything in the nature of a final solution have vanished and it is accepted that an amendment to the Treaty of Sevres is inevitable, but the problem remains one of vast international magnitude, which contains the germs of half a dozen new wars. Thus disaster will necessarily attend any attempt to solve it in accordance with the individual ambitions of any power or sect. Other wishes than those of Indian Muslims have to be taken into consideration, and Great Britain's business is to view the situation in its broadest aspect. This the British Government intends to do, in an endeavor to hold the scales evenly between all parties.

It is evident that whatever settlement is decided upon some grave risks must be faced, not the least of which is the destruction of British prestige.

No Change Introduced in British Policy in India

LONDON, March 10 (Special Cable).—Some days are likely to elapse before the effect in India of E. S. Montagu's resignation becomes apparent. No change in policy is meanwhile being introduced. The Christian Science



Mahatma Gandhi

The Government of India has decided to arrest the leader of the Non-Cooperation movement because of disorders which followed his preaching of civil disobedience in various parts of the country.

Monitor learns that Mr. Montagu left responsibility for the maintenance of order in India entirely in the hands of the Government of India, informing them only that they could count on his support for any measures, including that of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, they might find necessary.

One of Mr. Montagu's last acts in the India office was to sanction the introduction of a measure in the Legislative Council at Delhi to stiffen the law against inciting disaffection amongst the Indian police. The existing Indian penal code, as strengthened by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, enables the Indian local governments to proclaim the Nationalist Volunteers and other organizations as illegal, and local Indian authorities so far have not asked for further powers.

The Non-cooperation movement has so largely passed out of the control of its originator that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi will now be less effective than if it had been done when he first commenced to defy the Administration. Orientals attach so much importance to the maintenance of government prestige, however, that even now this arrest should make for the rehabilitation of the force of law and order. It may even to some extent counterbalance the impression of governmental weakness resultant upon Mr. Montagu's resignation.

Newspapers Agree Retirement Essential
LONDON, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—All the newspapers give prominence to the Montagu incident this morning. The Conservative press expresses joy, but it is noteworthy that the Liberal newspapers agree that his continuance in the India office was made impossible by recent events.

The Daily News, one of his warmest supporters, while expressing sorrow at the retirement of "one of the best secretaries of state India ever had," says:

"The difficulty of the Muslim problem in India hardly justifies wanton complication of the no less difficult situation in the Near East, and cannot justify the formal announcement to France that our policy in Asia Minor is determined by the exigencies of our position in India." In this criticism the Daily News includes Lord Reading, the Westminster Gazette, another cordial supporter of Mr. Montagu, condemns him on similar grounds.

The Times, while approving his removal, says:

"The circumstances which led to his resignation reveal a deplorable lack of coordination in the Government, which must now give proof of its power to deal coherently and firmly with the great issues of the imperial policy or give place to some administration less dangerously divided against itself."

Indian Nationalist Sentenced

LAHORE, India, March 10.—Lajpat Rai, a prominent Indian Nationalist, today was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. One year at hard labor was imposed for violation of the Seditious Meeting Act, and the other year for violation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The sentences are to run consecutively.

Hearing on Elevated Terminal

The petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for permission to build a terminal and transfer station "in the vicinity of Commonwealth and Brighton avenues" will be the subject of a public hearing before the State Department on Public Utilities Tuesday, March 14, at 10 a. m. The initial proposal was that Graves Field be the site, but there was so much opposition that a permit was refused.

Ball Conference to Be Held

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A conference between the Interstate Commerce Commission and representatives of state railway commissions to discuss their respective jurisdictions over rates, as proposed by the Supreme Court in its decision in the Wisconsin and other rate cases recently has been arranged for March 17.

DISOBEDIENCE POLICY IN INDIA GETS OUT OF GANDHI'S CONTROL

Leader of Non-Cooperation Movement Finds Himself Helpless to Direct Course of Anti-Government Struggle, for Which He Is Responsible

(By an Anglo-Indian)

DELHI, India, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—The Government has definitely decided to arrest Mahatma Gandhi, the non-cooperation leader. He is now in the Ajmere district, about 220 miles southwest of this city.

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Mahatma Gandhi, mystic, ascetic, and revolutionary, whose preaching of civil disobedience in India has been followed by serious disorder in that far-off land, is a small, lean, brown-skinned man to whom one would hardly give a second glance if one met him in an Indian street.

When I last saw him he was addressing a densely crowded meeting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta. At that time Mr. Gandhi was chiefly known for work he had done in ameliorating the social condition of emigrant coolies from India in the Transvaal and Natal. In politics he was a moderate, and he was an energetic advocate of temperance. Only gradually has he since grown into a visionary fanatic, unable to realize in his mental exaltation that he has been creating among a people singularly susceptible to emotional appeals, conditions of excitement and race hatred he is quite unable to control.

After the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, when his preaching was followed by riots, in which some 50 people were killed and 200 injured, he retired in disgust and declared he was going to fast until his followers had purged themselves of violence—a threat he was subsequently prevailed upon by his friends to withdraw.

Preferred to Leave Him at Large

His bona fides had been so obvious, however, that the British authorities long thought that to leave him at large was preferable to making a martyr of him as would be the case if they deprived him of freedom. In consequence of growing disturbances following upon his preaching they have now reversed this decision, and E. S. Montagu, British Secretary of State for India, who at one time publicly claimed Mr. Gandhi for his friend, has been driven to admit that it may be necessary to arrest him. Speaking from his place in the House of Commons on behalf of the British Government so lately as Feb. 14, Mr. Montagu said:

"Mr. Gandhi began with certain activities, which nobody will stigmatize, for the promotion of temperance and for social reform, and has gradually started into one of the maddest political campaigns, step after step, and stage after stage, in each one of which he has failed, and been repudiated by the good sense of India. It is not a sin to think you are going to get Home Rule by spinning a cobweb, and it is not a sin to think you are going to get Home Rule by stopping your practice as a barrister. What happened was that at each stage Mr. Gandhi failed in his promises, and became discredited by thinking people. Now that he has embarked on things which are dangerous in his anarchical mood, the Government of India is entitled to call upon the support of every well-thinking and loyal Indian in the measures that it may be necessary to take."

Mr. Gandhi's Basis of Influence

Mr. Gandhi's influence rests largely upon the Indians' admiration for self-denial and personal saintliness. Unfortunately, when these attributes are combined in the person of an active political propagandist, they lead to sanction for deeds which would not otherwise be tolerated. Mr. Gandhi's intentions are of the best. He has challenged the forces of law and order, however, to combat, and after the struggle has commenced he has found himself helpless to direct its course. He is being carried forward by forces of popular excitement, stronger than himself, and has no definite idea as to where he will stop.

Mahomed Ali, another prominent Indian extremist, has been among Muhammadans very much what Mr. Gandhi has been among Hindus. His position has differed from that of Mr. Gandhi, that he has declined to strengthen himself, even in theory, to non-violent agitation. Mr. Mahomed Ali is consequently just now in prison. His politics at first were no more extreme than those of many other young Indians educated like himself on English lines, but he was no ordinary young man, and as his powers of oratory increased his hatred of the Europeans he saw in authority around him grew hot. His addresses became bitter. He ceased to content himself with pointing out what he considered to be wrongs and injustices, but went on to advocate violent means of obtaining redress. Harassed British policemen responsible for the maintenance of order in the thronged bazaars of Delhi found themselves compelled to strengthen their ranks when Mahomed Ali was to speak. Europeans were hustled where they had previously been able to pass unmolested upon their way. Excite-

ment grew in Delhi, and was spread by meetings of the All-India Muslim League to other centers in India.

Interned, Released, Imprisoned

When the war came Mahomed Ali was duly interned. After the war was over he was released. He soon started an anti-British crusade of public speaking, however, which led to so many disturbances that he was ultimately arrested on a charge of sedition and was convicted and sent to prison. His career is a prominent example of the results of that vanity and impatience of authority which mar the lives of many otherwise promising young Indians who have been brought up upon Western lines.

Of very different type from extremists like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali is such a moderate as Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, though he was once regarded by many Europeans in India as almost equally dangerous. Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee is a man of weight and judgment. He has made a financial as well as a political success of the college he has directed and the newspaper he has run. His youth may have been stormy, but in his mature years he has become a trusted pillar of the Indian State. He is still intensely Indian in all his sympathies, but he might almost pass as a European, so faultless is the English he speaks, so conventional the British clothes he wears.

As a young man he passed high into that corps d'elite, the Civil Service of India. He left it to become head of the Ripon College in Calcutta and editor of that lively progressive journal, The Bengalee.

Advocated Peaceful Methods

It was a common sight 10 years ago in the cool of the long Calcutta day to see him in the white cotton chud-dar of Bengal, holding forth, in high pitched voice, beneath a palm tree, to a thousand or more of the students of the university gathered in the open air beside the big pond in College Square. His addresses were vigorous and turned largely upon the burning question in Indian politics, which is that of the desirability of displacing the European from authority and the setting up of the Indian in his place, but the methods he advocated for bringing this consummation about were upon the whole of peaceful kind, and no serious disturbances followed the meetings that he held.

He has now been brought into the administration of India by the Montagu scheme of reforms, and has become the first elected Minister of State in Bengal. His influence continues considerable, and he exercises it in support of settled rule. He looks forward to a time when swaraj, which is complete independence, will be achieved. It is a consummation that he sees can be brought about only by slow development, but not on that account to be either lost sight of or indefinitely postponed. His effort now is to make the measure of autonomy already achieved so great a success that it may become possible to extend its scope.

FASCISTI OF FIUME DECIDE ON DISCIPLINE

FIUME, March 10.—The Fiume Fascist Council today inaugurated a Star Chamber designed to prevent excesses among the "armed forces." The Council urges the Fascisti to observe discipline in order to avoid arousing further agitation.

Scenes recalling the days of Gabriele d'Annunzio's activities here were enacted when Signor Giurati was proclaimed Governor. A number of the members of the soldier-poet's council were present.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Bank Officers Association of the City of Boston, meeting and illustrated talk by William Lyman Underwood, naturalist and lecturer, on "The Land of Sunshine"; Boston City Club, 7:30 p. m.

Lowell Institute Lecture: Hon. Albert Mansbridge on the "Rites of Oxford and Cambridge Universities"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

Harvard Union, dinner for delegates to convention of the Association of College and University Unions, 7:45 p. m.

Boston University, annual meeting, banquet of College of Liberal Arts; Liberal Arts building, 6:30 p. m.

Colby College Alumni Association of Boston, dinner; Westminster Hotel, 8 p. m.

Theater Guild of Boston, three plays; 8:15 p. m. C. Union, 48 Boylston Street, 8:15 p. m.

Harvard University Band, concert; Harvard Club, 8:30 p. m.

Caruso Foundation Fund, meeting; salon of Copley Plaza Hotel, 8 p. m.

Victoria Hotel, free musicale, conducted by Miss Frances B. Hamlin, banquet room, 8 p. m.

American Association of Engineers, Boston chapter, meeting; Tremont Temple, 8 p. m.

Nate High School of Milton, N. H., annual dinner; Hotel Vendome, 8:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, weekly meeting, with speakers; 8 p. m.

Gas Sales Association of Boston, dinner; Boston City Club, 8 p. m.

Eta Theta Pi, New England division, dinner; Hotel Somerset, 7 p. m.

D. K. B. meeting and entertainment; Copley Plaza Hotel, Swiss Room, 8 p. m.

Ohio Society of Boston, meeting; Copley Plaza Hotel, 8 p. m.

FILIBUSTERERS AGAIN REFUSE TO CURTAIL PACT DISCUSSION

After Five-Hour Session in Senate, Monopolized for the Most Part by Messrs. Robinson and Reed, Senator Lodge Cannot Obtain Action

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
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WASHINGTON, March 9.—The attack on the Conference treaties was continued today without any mercy under the leadership of Senator Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, who charged that the four-power Pacific treaty was imposed upon America as a substitute for the Pacific-Japanese alliance, and declared, "It was Balfour's brain and Tokugawa's hand" that wrote the treaty.

This latter allegation followed an attempt by the Democratic spokesman to induce either Senator Lodge or Senator Underwood to inform the Senate who actually "wrote" the four-power pact. From neither of those members of the American delegation at the Washington Conference was the information forthcoming, however. Senator Lodge merely affirmed that the treaty was the joint product of the four heads of the high contracting delegations and declared that it emerged in its final form from the committee of various tentative drafts, while Senator Underwood pleaded that his absence in Alabama on family affairs, at the moment the treaty was being constructed, deprived him of detailed knowledge of its authorship.

Leaders of the Opposition

The four leaders of the opposition joined in the day's debate against the four-power pact—Senator Robinson, Senator Borah, Senator Johnson and Senator Reed. Another antagonist, Senator Watson (D.) of Georgia, contributed to the attack, as also did Senator Caraway (D.) of Arkansas. Senator Lodge faced the combined onslaught virtually alone. From treaty friends, either Republican or Democrat, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee derived practically no aid whatever and not even his fellow committeemen came to his rescue.

Considering the concededly narrow margin by which the treaties are likely to be saved, the question is asked in many quarters why the defense of them is so dispiritedly conducted. The demand for vigorous tactics on the Republican side of the chamber was never more urgent. With reports on all sides that Senator Underwood no longer is certain of holding enough Democrats in line to build up the requisite two-thirds majority necessary for ratification, Republican leaders appear to be letting things "slide" most unwisely. Treaty friends tonight are claiming confidently that there is no danger of defeat. But if defeat is averted they will hardly have their strategy in the Senate to thank for victory.

Vote Again Asked for

At the end of a five-hour session, monopolized for the most part by Senators Robinson and Reed, Senator Lodge once again pressed for conclusion of debate and a vote on the four-power pact. The oppositional filibusters voiced immediate protest against any such move. With reports on all sides that Senator Underwood no longer is certain of holding enough Democrats in line to build up the requisite two-thirds majority necessary for ratification, Republican leaders appear to be letting things "slide" most unwisely. Treaty friends tonight are claiming confidently that there is no danger of defeat. But if defeat is averted they will hardly have their strategy in the Senate to thank for victory.

The attack on the four-power pact by Senator Robinson of Arkansas revived the talk that Woodrow Wilson is back of the anti-treaty fight. The report appeared to receive some support from the day's development that Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, has received a personal letter from Mr. Wilson. Denials to the contrary notwithstanding, the writer is in position to assert that such is the case. The letter, however, does not, according to equally reliable information, in any respect deal with the treaty fight. There is reason to believe that Mr. Wilson has merely expressed to Senator Borah his deep gratification over

the Idahoan's recent telegram to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation speaking in appreciative terms of the one-time President's political idealism. Senator Borah does not intend either to make the letter public or to seek Mr. Wilson's permission to do so.

Today's proceedings in the Senate ranged nominally around a reservation to the four-power treaty, introduced by Senator Robinson. Senator Robinson said the purpose of his reservation was to "fill a vital and inexcusable omission in the treaty." He launched forth with into a "left-motif" of his argument, namely, that the four-power treaty is an alliance.

Japanese Immigration Question

Senator Johnson of California, Republican irreconcilable, interrupted Senator Robinson to speak on the "failure" of the American delegation to keep the Japanese immigration question outside of the treaty. He asserted that the treaty "evidently was written with the intention of putting the immigration issue within its jurisdiction."

Senator Reed of Missouri then rose to remark that "either the person who wrote the Four-Power Pact was so familiar with the Anglo-Japanese alliance that he could remember it or else had a copy of that alliance before him when he wrote the four-power treaty."

Thereafter ensued a clash between Senators Lodge and Reed. The Foreign Relations chairman reminded the Missourian of his "faux pas" of yesterday, in not knowing that the four-power treaty definitely terminated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. There were recriminations between them, ending up in Senator Lodge's leaving the chamber.

There is much conjecture tonight as to how long the fight on the four-power treaty will continue and only a few foresee an early termination of the struggle.

FLEEING OF ALIENS SAID TO BE PRACTICED

PROVIDENCE, March 9 (Special Correspondence).—Urging Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution to an active Americanization campaign by meeting newcomers to this country and offering them every protection, Chester S. McGown, chancellor of the American International College at Springfield, Mass., declared today that 30 per cent of the foreigners arriving here are systematically fleeced soon after.

He asserted that the immigrants are defrauded and wronged while Americans stand by and permit it. With so much unemployment this abuse is providing the radicals with their most powerful propaganda material. Mr. McGown said: "Unscrupulous tax men, boarding house runners, bankers, real estate agents, tricky politicians, even their own people, prey upon the new arrivals. When the impression is made upon them that the liberty and justice, which they expected to find here, and for which they left their homes in the Balkans or in Russia, the same spirit that brought the ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution to these shores seemingly does not exist, they make fine material for the Bolshevik propaganda."

He said the college which he represents is training a corps of men and women of foreign birth, to send them into instruction centers to counteract the evil influences and asked the cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

March Meeting of Teachers Club

Norrey Jephson O'Connor will give a lecture on "Modern Anglo-Irish Poetry" before the Boston Teachers Club Thursday, March 16, at 4 p. m. This will constitute the regular March meeting of the club.

Newness Is Common Bond For Indiana Strangers' Club

Only Condition in Evansville Membership Is to Have Been in Town Under Two Years—Idea Spreads

NEW YORK, March 9 (Special Correspondence).—Foreign visitors who report back home on their main impressions of America seem to overlook, one and all, the most characteristic of all American institutions, the ubiquitous club. Did they but know it, they would recognize in the group of little girls that brightens up a somber park corner with vivacious talk the Yorkville Daffodils; and in the half dozen business men who seem engrossed in high finance the Banjo Boosters Club. No subject is too large or too small to have its devotees formally organized, with president, secretary, membership fees and buttons. A salesman, a lawyer, a proof-reader and a section, with various others, meet regularly every week to read Dante; and the Isaac Wolfsohn Club, whose members claim common descent from a little-known rabbi in far-off Babel, numbers from 200 to 250 at its annual gatherings.

Since causes that bring people together seem well-nigh exhausted, some bright genius has thought of forming clubs of those whose only bond is that they have nothing in common; and the idea, according to The Survey, is rapidly catching on. To Evansville, Ind., or to be more precise, the Community Welfare of that city, seems to belong the credit of having organized the first Newcomers' Club, the only condition to whose membership is that the candidate has been in town for less than two years.

The club began with two men, new to the city, who invited about 20 other newcomers to lunch with them. Its success was instantaneous. In about four months more than 100 newcomers have become members and, through the life of the community, in fact, they were represented, the chronicler adds with pride, on every team in the recent membership "drive" of the Chamber of Commerce. The club lunches together on Wednesdays. Once a month it gives a family dinner party to which the members bring their wives and children, who are provided with entertainment suited to their years by talent within the membership. The membership of the club is made up of doctors, lawyers, school-teachers, college professors, business men; social workers and others who have come to the city within the year.

Guests from other cities, we are told, have been impressed with the success of the Newcomers of Evansville and the way in which they have established friendship for lonesome strangers and drawn new men and women into the progressive movements of the city. Because of many inquiries as to methods of organization, the next also characteristically American, step has just been taken, and a national organization in order to preserve the ideals and perpetuate the spirit of the club has been effected. Indeed, there is talk of a Newcomers' International.

More Trees Sought for the State Highways

New Hampshire Movement Is Started With Definite Steps for Planting New Trees

CONCORD, N. H., March 9 (Special Correspondence).—One of the plans for shade tree development along New Hampshire highways, particularly along those used generally for motor vehicle traffic, is to inaugurate a movement for the planting of a shade tree this spring for every New Hampshire soldier who fell in the war with Germany, this work to be undertaken through the American Legion patria.

Robert O. Blood, state commander of the American Legion, pledged the services of his organization to undertaking this work at the conference held here under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests, at which a permanent organization for the development of highway shade trees was effected, with C. E. Farnsworth of Boston as its chairman.

Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the New Hampshire State College, said that the resources of the college could be applied to the promotion of the shade tree campaign. The college is



Examples of highway shade trees

Top—Wheelock Park at Keene, N. H., with matured pines in foreground, reproduction of pines in background.
Bottom—Road at Marlboro, N. H., with white birches which are fastest growing shade trees

coordinated with many agricultural agents, both men and women, who could, in the course of their work, bring the shade tree matter to the attention of the authorities of each city and town in the State.

Allen Hollis, president of the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests, said that shade tree development should be encouraged by two other methods. Owners of land abutting highways should be asked to deed the land fringing the highway to the town in order that the town may assume responsibility for the care of the trees. There should be a legislative act declaring that the sides of the highways for a few feet should be deemed part of the highway itself and in this manner the public would be responsible for the proper care of the shade trees as well as for the roadbed.

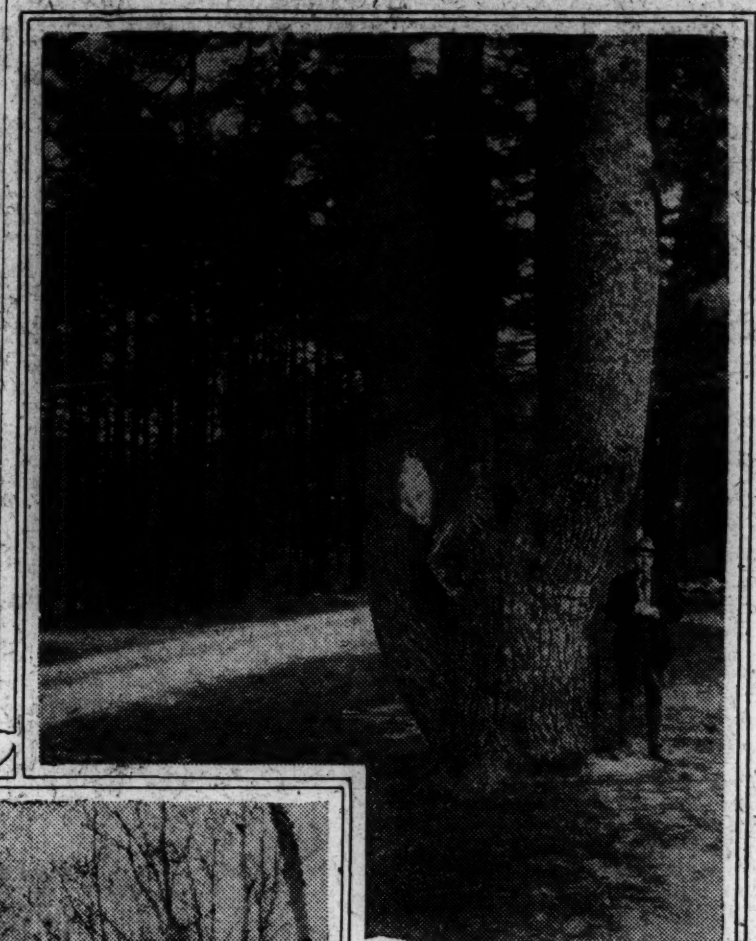
John H. Foster, state forester; Fred E. Everett, highway commissioner; Philip W. Ayer, secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests, and Col. Lyford A. Merrow addressed the meeting in favor of the plans that were presented. In performing the work of setting out new trees, it is planned to secure hard wood trees which will not hold moisture to such an extent as to make the highways muddy in the spring.

Beautiful shade trees along highways were described by Mr. Farnsworth as constituting the "doorplate of the State" because the motor tourists, next to the roadbed itself, judge the appearance of the scenery very largely from the trees that adorn the road. President Hetzel, who came to New Hampshire College from Oregon, contrasted the shade trees of New England with their absence on most of the roads of the far west.

POLISH FARMERS TO BE INSTRUCTED

AMHERST, March 9 (Special Correspondence).—With the fullest cooperation of Polish leaders in the Connecticut Valley, the Massachusetts Agricultural College announces its annual Polish Day at the college for March 30. Almost every year for the past decade the college has prepared a special program for Polish farmers and Polish women devoted to the particular needs of this important group of agricultural people in the Connecticut Valley.

The college has attempted to find out from the Polish people themselves what they most want on their program. The women have responded with a demand for a discussion of poultry raising. They don't want to raise flowers and they aren't at all sure just how much time they want to spend on affairs inside the home. But the poultry flock means pin money for all sorts of little additional home



home economics division is planning demonstrations in garment making and in the convenient arrangement within the home. This year more than in the past the women's side of the program will be fully recognized as an equal part with the farmers' sessions. The college is planning to have interpreters at the meetings and to prepare the program and the lectures to be printed in Polish.

AMERICAN RELIEF WORK TO BE STUDIED

ROCHESTER, N. H., March 10 (Special Correspondence).—Huntley N. Spaulding, chairman of the New Hampshire Board of Education, will sail for Europe on Saturday with authority from Herbert Hoover to make a first-hand study of American relief work in Austria, with particular reference to the children. Mr. Spaulding was New Hampshire's food administrator under Mr. Hoover during the war, and is now chairman for this State of the European relief organization.

Another mission which he has to perform is to investigate the European market for American fibers, of which he is a manufacturer. He stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that American fibers are being undersold by German products, and if he finds that the German goods are of as good quality as his own, his firm, which owns several plants in England and France, will withdraw completely from the European market.

comforts and is apparently a very important item in the Polish woman's part of the farm. Nevertheless the

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MINERS HOPE FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT

Union Officials Seem Undisturbed by Illinois Insurgent Movement

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—Hope that a nation-wide coal strike might be averted by the Government's appeal for a wage conference seemed to have vanished today among officials of the United Mine Workers of America; on account of the continued refusal of some operators to meet the miners to negotiate an interstate wage agreement.

Union officials refrained from any announcement of their intentions, but it was indicated that the policy committee might be called into session before April 1. The personnel of the committee is virtually completed by various union districts authorizing their officers to become members of the committee. In addition, the committee includes the international officials and the members of the executive board, which is now in session here.

The union officials hoped that public opinion would be with them in the controversy with the mine owners and were hopeful that the operators' refusal of the Government appeal would be accepted as a defiance.

The insurgent movement of Illinois miners' officials seems not to disturb the union officials here for they continue to make the positive assertion that no single state wage agreements will be made by any district. Yet it is expected that when the policy committee is called into session this question will be brought up for early decision. Frank Farrington and eight other Illinois men are members of the committee and Mr. Farrington's statements favoring the single state proposal were regarded as forecasting a fight in the committee. John L. Lewis and other administration forces, opposing the single state agreement, however, were confident that they had a majority within the committee.

NAVAL EFFICIENCY URGED BY SENATOR

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—The United States will find herself upon the seas with a naval ratio, not of 5-5-3, but of 5-3-2, with this country in the last place, unless the navy is kept in condition of instant preparedness, United States Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire asserted last night at a meeting under the auspices of the Men's Club of the South Congregational Church.

The Senator expressed himself as well pleased with the armament Conference treaties, but declared that the United States should not heed the cries for a further reduction of armament. "If in addition to the reduction in the number of our naval units," he said, "we shall have to be confronted with the skeletonization of this reduced number of units also, we shall break down completely our national defenses, and this is no idle danger. Already in the country and in Congress there is expectation, indeed preparedness, for this very thing. To guard against this further dilution of our national defenses is the duty of patriotism."

Daylight Saving in Bangor

BANGOR, Me., March 10.—Bangor is to have daylight saving this year from April 2 to Oct. 1, the city council having passed an order to that effect.

'Jingle Bells' Are Breaking Records

New Hampshire Already Has Had 104 Days of Sleighing

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—This was the one hundred and fourth day of continuous sleighing in New Hampshire this winter. The record, made in the winter of 1893-94, when the sleigh bells jingled for 120 consecutive days, will be closely approached, it appears. These two years are the only ones in the records of local "weather observers" when periods of continuous use of runners exceeded 100 days.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY OFFICERS CHOSEN

Miss Marion Pickles of Marblehead won highest honors for Boston University's class day in June by being chosen valedictorian at the elections held by the senior class yesterday. Other class officers were chosen as follows: Marshal, Raymond Fisher of Walpole; historian, Miss Adeline Allen of Ipswich; statistician, Miss Mary Watson of Boston; prophetess, Miss Anna Fulton of Somerville; poetess, Miss Hazel Pearson of Haverhill; presentists, Miss Charlotte Spencer of East Boston and Miss Winifred Holman of Watertown; orator, Kenneth Kelley of Lynn; odist, Miss Mildred Burdett of Lawrence.

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PREMIER ASSERTS CANADA'S EQUALITY

Says Country Is Judge Whether British Official Report Marked 'Secret' Shall Be Disclosed

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10 (Special).—Having disposed of opening ceremonies at the new Parliament at Ottawa has cleared the decks for action and hard work. Much pomp and splendor marked the inauguration proceedings on Thursday in the Senate Chamber. From the booming of the first gun of the 10-gun salute fired from Nepean Point as Lord Byng, the Governor-General, left Rideau Hall to the time when he arrived in the midst of an escorting party of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and inspected the guard of honor which with fixed bayonets awaited him before the doors of Parliament the public was on the quiver, and the corridors of Parliament were crowded with eager sight-seers.

The Commons waited without the hall of the Senate while the speech from the throne was read by the Governor-General in English and French. The document was more than usually lengthy, and forecasts in more or less general terms much progressive legislation add many liberal measures. The second paragraph breathed a note of optimism. "Our Dominion," said Lord Byng, "has not escaped the world-wide economic disturbance and industrial depression but has suffered less from it than other countries. Keen observers of the business barometer feel that the worst is about over, and that at an early date we may look for substantial revival of activity."

Treasury Helps Unemployment
While unemployment was primarily a matter for the provinces and municipalities to deal with, it had been considered expedient during the winter months to supplement the grants of the latter by aid from the federal Treasury.

"The decline in prices of farm products," the speech continues, "as compared with the prices of previous years, has seriously affected agriculture in many parts of the Dominion. The ill effects of this inevitable deflation have been emphasized by restricted markets, and the absence of any corresponding reduction in the cost of production. While improved methods of culture, grading and storage of farm crops in some parts, and greater diversification in others would materially better conditions, it is apparent that adequate markets and marketing facilities and reduced transportation and production costs lie at the root of the problem. Recognizing such to be the case advisers have lost no time in seeking for the most favorable conditions for the sale and marketing of the products of the farm. Communications have been opened with the authorities of other countries looking to an extension of trade and a widening of Canadian markets, and conferences have been arranged between the railway authorities with respect to the reduction of rates upon basic commodities."

Changes in Customs Tariff
"You will be invited," the speech continues, "to consider the expediency of making some changes in the customs tariff. While there are details of revision the consideration of which will require time and care that are not at present available, there are features of the tariff which it is felt may properly be dealt with during the present session."

The intention of the Government to make proof of the merits of public ownership of railways is reflected in the following paragraph: "In order that government ownership and operation of our national railways, now extending through every province of our Dominion, may be given a fair trial under the most favorable conditions, it is intended that the Government will coordinate the government-owned systems in the manner best calculated to increase efficiency and to effect economies in administration, maintenance and operation. The whole transportation situation is one which will require your best attention. It weighs heavily upon our national finances. To assist in obtaining the information essential to an exact understanding and an adequate appreciation of the problem in its many bearings, it is proposed to supplement the work of coordination by a thorough inquiry."

Provincial Natural Resources
Immigration is also dealt with together with the question of handling over their natural resources to the western provinces. "It is moreover declared that the approval of Parliament must precede the ratification by Canada of the treaties passed at the recent disarmament conference in Washington. The speech concludes with the statement that Canada will send delegates to the postal conference in the United States."

The day did not pass without a significant passage-at-arms between Mackenzie King, the Premier, and the Opposition leader, Arthur Meighen, who has been most strictly "in opposition" ever since he took his seat among the small group of 57 which occupies the seats exactly opposite to Mr. King. On Wednesday he delivered himself of the following request with regard to the Premier's conference in London which he himself attended last summer: "I have been favored with a complete report of the conference proceedings myself, but it came to me marked 'Secret,' and, of course, necessarily in some degree of that character. For the purpose of making the representation I would like, it will be necessary that I review my own position and to make that understandable the position taken by some at least of the other representatives there, on various matters of great consequence. I should not feel free to do so unless I had a definite word and liberty given as to what use I might make of the report that is at hand. I therefore would ask my right honorable friend, the Prime Minister, to communicate with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and to secure as far as possible liberty to me to quote from the report of the conference and to secure as well a statement of such limitations and

reservations as he feels in the general interest should be imposed."

The Premier's Attitude
Mr. King promised consideration of the suggestion. On Thursday the Premier replied. "My right honorable friend," he said, "referring to the proceedings of this conference stated that certain of them were secret and asked me to communicate with the Prime Minister of England in order to find out what part, if any, of the secret proceedings he would be at liberty to disclose. A good deal has been said by my right honorable friend in regard to the quality of status of the different countries comprising the British Empire. I would say that I see no necessity for our asking Great Britain what we may do with reference to any conference of Prime Ministers. As I look at the proceedings, I find that the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India were present and I should think that there would be quite as much reason for communicating with Australia and South Africa as there would be with Great Britain with regard to what part of the proceedings should be made public to Parliament. There is equal reason also to ask this country what its view is as to the proceedings and what action should be taken with regard to what part of them is private. I may say to my right honorable friend that this is a public document and that he is at liberty to quote any part of it just as any other member of this House is. In regard to any part that is secret I have no doubt that he is a party to any arrangement that was made and he must use his own judgment as to what he will disclose or withhold."

British Called the Conference
"It is true that all parties to the conference had equal status," retorted Mr. Meighen, "but it must be remembered that the conference was called by the British Government, and that representatives of the British Government taking part in it have issued the report thereon with, therefore, the right of the British Government to say to what extent the part taken by these representatives must be regarded as secret. I have asked my honorable friend to find that out; if he declines he takes the responsibility."

Mr. King had the last word. "I wish to make my position perfectly clear," he concluded. "I simply take the ground that the conference of prime ministers was a conference of the representatives of different countries all meeting on a basis of equality. For that reason I do not propose to return to the colonial status as far as this country is concerned by asking permission to quote from the report."

Mr. King's followers applauded. Those of Mr. Meighen remained silent.

INTEREST IN FARM BUREAU GROWING

Membership Campaign in Hampshire County a Success

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Hampshire County Farm Bureau is having a pronounced success with its membership campaign, and those engaged in the canvassing of the county towns believe that by the time the drive is over the membership will far exceed the figure which was set.

Formerly the primary requisite for membership in the Farm Bureau was the possession of a dollar to cover the fee. The dollar might be accompanied by a theoretic or practical interest in farming or not. The bureau functioned in a sort of way under its title, but it was evident that a great many farm problems in the country were left quite untouched.

Agriculture is in a precarious state in Massachusetts, as it is in other New England states. It has been evident for a long time that only by the highest degree of cooperation among the farmers themselves could their problems be solved with benefit. The farm bureaus had neither a sufficient number of members nor a sufficiently lively interest in combating menacing conditions to make great progress. So the Hampshire County Farm Bureau instituted a membership drive as the first step in dealing with the situation. With a certain amount of timidity, the fee for membership was raised from \$1 to \$5. The following developments have been noted:

Up to last Saturday, Josiah W. Parsons, president of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau, announced 375 farmers have been enrolled in response to the drive. When the dues were \$1 the bureau had 400 members. Now, on the basis of the \$5 fee, there is an enrollment of over 400 members, with a large number of towns in the district still to be canvassed.

LIGHTING SERVICE TO BE INVESTIGATED

PROVIDENCE, March 8 (Special Correspondence).—So much importance is attached to the matter of having no interruptions to electric light current, especially in the evening, that the State of Rhode Island will investigate why this section of it has been without lights for varying periods on several recent occasions. The proprietors of motion picture theaters claim to be most seriously affected by the interruptions in the service.

A short circuit during a storm put out street lights and terminated the service to buildings, leaving some sections without illuminating current for as long as seven hours. Electric elevators stopped and so much inconvenience was caused that the Public Utilities Commission, which usually acts only on formal complaints to it, has ordered an investigation and hearings on its own initiative.

Democrats to Convene
LEWISTON, Me., March 9.—Maine Democrats will meet in convention at Lewiston, April 7. It was announced last night by Mayor Louis J. Brann, chairman of the state committee. Cordell Hull of Tennessee, national chairman, has accepted an invitation to address the Maine Democrats and the program also is expected to include an address by United States Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi.



Photograph © Bachrach
Miss Olive Ladd
Mistress of Wellesley Senior Tree Day Festivities

WELLESLEY TREE DAY MISTRESSES CHOSEN

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 6.—Miss Olive Ladd of Lincoln, Neb., and Miss Ruth Ladd of Boston have been chosen as senior and freshman Tree Day mistresses for the annual Tree Day festivities to be held June 3. Following the custom of former years, the vice-president of the senior class, in this case Miss Lucille Barrett of Spokane, Wash., has been placed in charge of arrangements. At the close of the exercises a tree will be planted for the freshman class, when a freshman designated Receiver of the Spade will hold the leading part. This year Miss Katherine Shea of Nashua, N. H., will be so honored.

The mistresses are to have as their aides, Miss Caroline Ingham of New York city; Miss Harriet Rathbun of Madison, N. J.; Miss Dorothy Twier of Chicago and Miss Elizabeth Woody of Louisville, Ky. Seniors have elected Miss Dorothy D. Williams of Houston, Tex., to be toastmistress at the senior banquet on Commencement Night, June 20. The sophomores have chosen Miss Jane Teck of Wyoming, O., as vice-president of her class.

RECORD YEAR FOR BUILDING FORECAST

More building will be done, in and about Boston, this year than in any past year, John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company, said Wednesday at the annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, in the Hotel Bellevue. With continual lowering of the cost of building materials, with labor giving at least one third more in actual work about Boston than elsewhere, and with plenty of money available at rates that are declining, he said, there is reason to feel very optimistic. By Sept. 1, he thought the unemployment situation would be so changed that every man who wanted work would have all he could do.

Warren E. Freeman was elected president and the following were made vice-presidents: August Belmont, Col. Everett C. Benton, W. Franklin Burnham, Charles S. Bishop, Walter H. Creamer, Edmund D. Codman, the Hon. Eugene N. Foss, William S. Felton, W. Chester Gray, Luther C. Greenleaf, John Hays Hammond, William B. Lawrence, F. H. E. John, John E. Richards, George F. Washburn, William M. Wood and Frederick O. Woodruff.

THREE TONS IS LIMIT FOR STATE HIGHWAYS

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10.—The New Hampshire Highway Department will put a ban on Massachusetts and other trucks from using roads in this State, if they exceed a weight of car and load combined, three tons. This action has been precipitated by the tearing up of a half-mile of road in the Dover Point section of the State by a Massachusetts truck. It is declared that the road was placed in such condition that ordinary cars were barred from using the highway after the Bay State truck had passed over the road. The weight of the official ban will fall on all state roads in southern New Hampshire at present. The ban will be extended to the northern part of the State as fast as the frost leaves the ground.

Jack London Club Grows
Membership in the Jack London Club, which was organized in protest against the cruelty of trained animal acts, has reached 215,603, according to the monthly report of Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Officers of the society investigated 74 cases and inspected 3971 animals during February. Sixteen prosecutions and 14 convictions were made in the month. The American Humane Education Society reports 542 new Bands of Mercy, bringing the total number of these organizations to 126,615.

age of 16 are so much dependent upon their mothers for support that the law ought to conform to the facts and give help to the mothers who are the sole dependance of these children. There was similar support for the other bill.

Charles J. Hodsdon, legislative agent of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, spoke for their bill, saying that they would support the two previous bills for raising the age of children dependent upon their mothers, and would drop their own bill and support another bill covering their point for the school age, which was supported by the women's labor union league. There was no opposition to this bill and the hearing was closed.

STATE FORESTS VALUE EXPLAINED

Tree Wardens Told of 1,000,000 Acres Available for Culture

Demonstrations of tree planting and pruning, by William P. Long, deputy commissioner of the Park Department of Boston, and Dr. George E. Stone, of Amherst, were a feature of yesterday's session of the eleventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Tree Wardens and Foresters Association meeting in conjunction with the moth superintendents of the Commonwealth in Horticultural Hall.

"Collect dividends from your city government, or at least reduce your tax levy by means of the municipal forest," said Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the foresters' association in the opening session. "We have 1,000,000 acres right here in the State that will grow much of the timber we need, instead of our having to pay freight all the way from Oregon. Within the memory of men now living Massachusetts was one of the great timber exporting states, whereas now we import 80 per cent of the lumber we use, while a fifth of our land is unproductive."

Mr. Reynolds cited European towns, notably Forbach in the Black Forest region, which derives an annual net profit of \$12.14 per acre from its wood lands. Other small villages, he said, actually pay dividends to their inhabitants instead of collecting taxes from them. He called attention to the offer of the Forestry Association to plant 5000 trees, approximately five acres, free of charge for any city or town which will legally establish a town forest of at least 100 acres during 1922, provided that the land be put into proper condition for planting and that reasonable care and protection is assured the trees after they are in the ground.

Governor Cox, in opening the conference, commended the members upon their achievements. Other speakers were William A. L. Bazeley, state commissioner of conservation, A. F. Burgess and C. C. Perry of the United States Department of Agriculture, R. A. Van Meter, extension specialist in pomology at Massachusetts Agricultural College, and H. B. Ramsey of Worcester.

Mr. Bazeley illustrated, by means of colored lantern slides, the process of reforestation and outlined a program already one-fourth completed for getting 8,000,000 trees planted by the end of 1926 on 100,000 acres of land for which the Legislature last year authorized the purchase. George A. Smith, representing the moth superintendents, presided.

MEXICO OFFERS TRIP FOR BUSINESS MEN

An opportunity to see the resources and business possibilities of the west coast of Mexico will be afforded to delegates of American business firms attending the conference of the chambers of commerce of Mexico to be held in Nogales, April 1, 2, and 3, according to notification received by Leonard B. Gary, office manager of the New England Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the chambers of commerce at Tucson and Nogales, Ariz.

A committee of members of these chambers are completing arrangements for the 11-day trip by a special Pullman train, which will carry both Mexican and American delegates down the west coast to Tepic, the terminus of the Sud Pacific de Mexico.

Returning from the trip, the joint delegation will hold a session April 14, at Nogales, Ariz.

SERVICE SCHOOL HOLDS GRADUATION

Institution Where Women Are Trained to Civic Service Will End First Year

The Training School for Public Service, organized last autumn under the combined auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston and the National Civic Federation for the purpose of training women to become able public servants, will hold its first graduation exercises on next Monday evening, Mrs. Robert A. Woods, chairman of the committee on the Training School, will preside, and the speaker is to be Mrs. Walter B. Cannon.

Three courses have been offered by the school, for policemen, school attendance officers, and sanitary inspectors. This work must be closely related to the special problems of girls or women, or to the home and may prevent many undesirable conditions common to a large city. At present women are employed in Boston on the police force, though not on the staff of attendance officers or sanitary inspectors. It is one of the aims of the school to create a strong enough public opinion in favor of the holding of such positions by women, to obtain their appointment.

Paid Positions Expected
"Many women have shown a keen desire to perform their share of the city's work," says Miss Bernice Veazy Brown of Cambridge, director of the Training School, "but until now they have been entering the field of public employment without a special preparation for it. Although instinctively they are fitted for the housekeeping branches of city management, they often have little understanding of the city as a whole, which seems to me so necessary and fundamental as a background for specialized work."

"Keeping the city clean, dealing with the problem of the school child and the treatment of delinquent or criminal women and children, are preeminently larger branches of the sort of work women must do in the home, the sort of work that can never be done so satisfactorily by a man. Formerly there have been no schools where women could learn by practical field work many of the subjects covered by civil service examinations. Though a few of the students here have been taking the course because of their interest in city government, the majority are expecting to occupy a paid civil service position."

"Because I believe that all city employees should comprehend thoroughly the essential framework of city government, every student receives the same preliminary instruction, after which the city departments are taken up one at a time. Besides the lectures and required reading, students observe the different parts of the city and study the various public and semi-public institutions."

Courses of Instruction
When this general instruction has been completed, the students are divided into groups: those studying to be policemen, school attendance officers, or sanitary inspectors, in the first of which classes special attention is paid to the details of police department organization, and to the problems of juvenile delinquency and crime prevention, prevention being the function of public officers most stressed by our instructors.

"Women school visitors, employed for some time by private organizations, have proved that women are especially suited for work with girls and young children. The class for school attendance officers, called by the dreaded name of truant officers no longer, follows the same preventive program. Students are taught to seek causes rather than effects, to prevent ab-

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BIRD POPULATION SAID TO BE LARGER

Professor Neal, in Lecture, Tells of Previous Decline

"The three chief reasons for bird conservation are aesthetic, educational and economic. Although the thoughtlessness of man has resulted in a large decrease in the bird population, efforts made through legislation and education have already resulted in a notable increase of valuable and beautiful birds," said Prof. Herbert V. Neal of Tufts College, in the course of an illustrated lecture on "Conservation of Bird Life," last night, at the Boston Public Library.

"We wish to preserve our New England birds," he continued, "because they afford a permanent delight in the beauty and variety of their colors and songs. For many people, they are a means of recreation and refreshment, while the perfection of their instincts affords endless interest and satisfaction. No field or forest would be complete without its associated bird life, and one of their notable characteristics is a devotion to particular localities. Every insect-eating bird is worth its weight in gold, for outside of the fruit and grain to which they help themselves, their value to man is inestimable."

"Forbush, the well-known authority on the relation of birds to man, has estimated that useful birds decreased 27 per cent in Massachusetts between 1885 and 1900, but fortunately most varieties of bird life peculiar to New England are now on the increase, as the laws protecting them are working out admirably."

"We can all help in the protection through the education of children to respect them, the planting of more evergreens and fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, by supplying nesting sites and houses and placing suitable feeding boxes containing grain, suet and meat for birds to eat in winter."

In closing, Professor Neal said, "May we see in the trust and faith of birds, the same qualities in ourselves."



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The Egyptians Through Concessions and a United Front at Last Realize Their Dreams

THE recognition of Egyptian independence by Great Britain is an important step, following, as it does, on the heels of the creation of the Irish Free State and with the coincident clamor for similar freedom on the part of the Nationalist Party in South Africa. The action of the British is reminiscent of their acknowledgment of American independence in 1782 as a basis for further negotiations.

The steps which have led up to this present status are interesting to follow. There have been two parties in Egypt, the Moderates, under Sarwat Pasha, head of the new ministry, and the Nationalists, under the firebrand Zaghlul Bey. A dozen different things have acted, one by one, to drive these two parties together into some semblance of unity. With a united front, and under the leadership of the concessionists, they have succeeded in realizing their great dream.

There are probably not more than a half dozen persons in Egypt and in England who fully understand exactly what has been accomplished or who would be in a position to discuss the future. It can remain for the rest of the world merely a matter of speculation at this point in the proceedings. But, it is possible to have a clear idea of the events which have led up to it.

Authority on Eastern Questions

Vahan H. Kalenderian came to the United States from Armenia in 1910 with a few dollars in his pocket, ambition, a thorough knowledge of Armenian, Turkish and Arabic, as well as French, and with as good an education as his Eastern home could furnish. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1914, and he afterward received his LL.B. from Columbia University. He is at present a lecturer at the latter university on "The History of the Eastern Questions." He is an authority on Ottoman law, and a profound student of all matters relating to the countries bordering and near the eastern end of the Mediterranean. What is more, he still retains an oriental viewpoint.

Mr. Kalenderian has given an exclusive interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the Egyptian situation. This representative has himself lived in Egypt and, although he would be inclined to differ on a few points with Mr. Kalenderian, he realizes that what is said simply expresses the feelings of the vast majority of upper-class, more moderate and clearer thinking Egyptians. The interview is valuable because it does reflect this oriental point of view.

Wave of Antagonism

"When the Egyptian officials sent to London to plead their country's cause," said Mr. Kalenderian, "returned empty-handed in the early part of last year, a wave of antagonism against Great Britain flooded the country. England realized that she must either strengthen her hold by force or accede to the demands of the Nationalists. Then came the arrest of Zaghlul Bey and his colleagues, and the irritant feeling was augmented. The cooling down process came finally, and the Egyptian leaders got their heads together. They realized that if any concessions were to be obtained they must be wrought by some show of a desire to cooperate with the British."

"This Sarwat Pasha, who heads the new cabinet, is only a puppet in the hands of the British. And yet, although he may not have the full support of all Egypt, he probably has enough tact to keep himself in his job. After all, when it comes to politics in the Orient, personalities play a much more important part than do questions of government policy. The followers of Zaghlul may continue their agitation, but its formidability will be dormant."

Called Joan of Arc

"It is of interest to note the part which is now being played by Madame Zaghlul. In the early part of January she signified her intention of carrying on her husband's work. She is hailed today by the Nationalists as a Joan of Arc, and she is one of the bitterest opponents of the group favoring reconciliation. But, we must not forget that some of the supporters of her husband's policy have either been losing ground or had joined forces with the late Adly Yeghen Pasha cabinet, from which Sarwat Pasha has selected his ministers. It is most unlikely that Madame Zaghlul will pursue the course of cooperation with Sarwat Pasha. It is known that she desires the overthrow of the ministry and demands absolute independence for Egypt in every particular."

"British commerce in Egypt has been terribly affected by the trouble, which has also been one of the main reasons for her giving in to the natives. The agitators threatened a boycott of her goods and possible control of her banks. Business has been at a standstill ever since the crisis. "The British insisted that before any semblance of discussion could take place there must be a realization on the part of the Egyptians that there must be a limit to their ambitions. There were certain military and commercial privileges which England needed, because of her possessions in the Hedjaz, in Palestine and in Mesopotamia, and because she needed the waterway to India. These she must have. It had to be understood also that the protection of England was essential to Egypt."

Half Century of Revolt

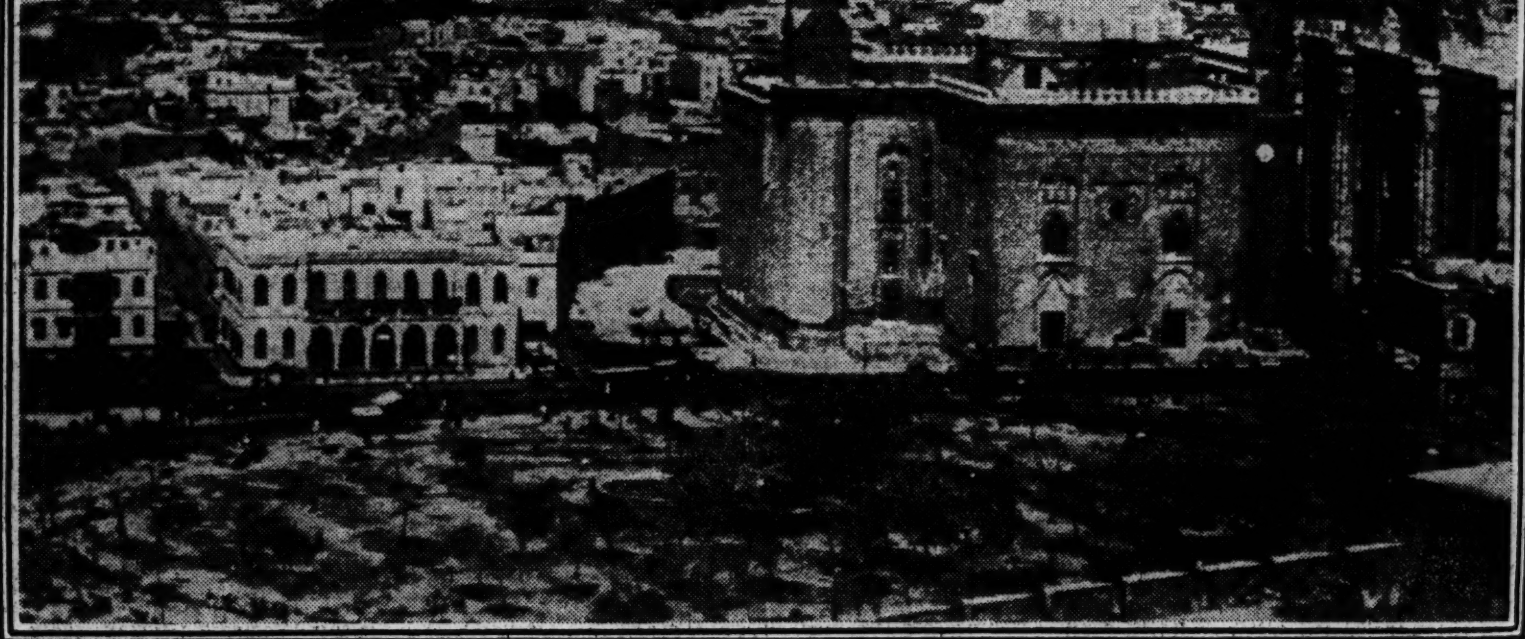
"There has been a long-sustained effort to rid the British of their overlordship in the Lower Nile Valley, which has apparently ignored the aspirations of the Egyptian people. The control began when England and France established what was known as dual control. Theoretically, it was done for the protection of European creditors and interests. Several years later, in 1881, British troops quelled an anti-European movement. It would appear that the first signs of the Nationalist agitation commenced at this time. The revolt of 1881 was a cry against misgovernment," as Lord



Upper left—Over a tray of sweetmeats in Cairo the destiny of a nation is decided.

Upper right—Women of the Nile, for whom Madame Zaghlul is spokesman.

Lower—The ragged minarets of Cairo like sentinels watch over the shoals of mud huts and dark winding alleys.



Cromer rightly said. It was an attack on the so-called privileged position and predominating influence of the foreigners. The cry of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' rang forth. England then interfered with absolute authority on the pretext of restoring the power of the Khedive.

"Gladstone, at this time, assured the House of Commons that, of all things, an indefinite occupation of Egypt was what the government least desired. The troops were to be evacuated at the earliest opportunity. Similar assurances were given by Gladstone in 1883, and for more than 40 years the officials of Great Britain have said the same thing. They never, above all else, wanted a protectorate. But they vigorously maintained that without aid Egypt could not work out her own salvation, that she must be schooled in the art of self-government. In short, Egypt must be re-created. And in this England chose herself as schoolmaster. It is true that during the British occupation great things have been accomplished, the native Egyptians, irrespective of race or creed, were unhappy and were suspicious of English tutelage. Their impatience as well as their dissatisfaction grew. As long as Egypt could not exercise any real authority in their local government all declarations of assurance from England were called mere expressions of imperial hypocrisy.

"In June, 1908, British control over local affairs was slightly relaxed and opportunities for educational advancement among the people were increased. These reforms, however, meant little to the Nationalists, who were determined to have nothing short of complete self-government. They wanted termination of British control, administrative independence of Egypt, representative government and educational expansion. The British could not accede to these demands and the situation became worse. In 1908 the Turkish revolution occurred, and it affected popular interest in Egypt.

"It was in 1909 that the Nationalist ranks split in two. There were the Moderates, who opposed excessively violent measures, and the Radicals, who did not care how far they went. In 1913 the Nationalists openly challenged the soft utterances and promises of the British Government, and active measures broke out against the English authorities. The British reply was to grant some minor reforms. "During the war, in 1914, although Egypt was under British protection and was still a part of the Ottoman Empire, she was forced to declare war against the German powers. This was

done solely in order that the British Government might have the right to fortify and protect Egypt. And yet, although Egypt was technically at war with Germany, her natives were not called to participate. All military measures were taken care of by the Home Government.

"After the war the Nationalist power was much strengthened by the happenings at the Peace Conference, when, Lloyd George, Wilson, and others, proclaimed the right of small nations to work out their own salvation. It added coals to the fire of independence. A commission was to sail to England to demand this. It never sailed. Later, Zaghlul Pasha,

lets and grapevine bark. On this he builds a softer dome of shredded red cedar bark, reinforced with twigs and has a rainproof home with an entrance in the side, which closes of its own elasticity but opens to pressure to let the inhabitants through. Here is an ideal home for cuddly squirrel children. If you will climb the tree in May you may visit them, finding the youngsters friendly and fearless.

Gray squirrels know well how to take care of themselves. They soon learn the easy ways to melt's homes and often adopt the attic for their own. They flock to city parks where they become friends with all who come and go. There they plant peanuts instead of chestnuts and soon lose the fine supple alertness that characterizes them in the woods. In contact with man they lose, however, nothing of their natural ingenuity as many a householder who tries to feed the birds and not the squirrels can testify. They like the heavy cable wires which run along the shady suburban street, galloping along them as freely as if they were a broad highway. This is indeed a straight and easy road compared with what they are accustomed to in the woods.

There I have seen them leap from one swaying twig to another across an open space of six or eight feet, almost always successfully. But not always; more than once I have seen a slip of the twig in the wind or some error in the calculation of the gray acrobat bring a miss. A squirrel's passage through the tree tops is half flight anyway. A missed landing in the air-line road just makes it little more than that. Missing the twig the squirrel takes the air for his support, flattens himself to its upward rush, spreading his legs into a St. Andrews cross and sails rather than falls. To be sure he hits the ground with a thump but merely bounces to his feet and starts for the tree to try it all over again.

The gray squirrel brings this readiness in emergency and ability to take care of himself from the woods into the garden. You may put the food for the birds, the delectable peanuts and sunflower seed, where you will, he will manage to get his share of them, and that share is as much of the whole

as he can possibly manage to surround. Often a very pretty game goes on between the householder and the squirrel, the one doing his utmost, without malice, to prevent the squirrel from getting to the food supply especially set apart for the birds; the squirrel not satisfied with the bountiful provision on his own tray quite determined to reach out of the birds' as well.

One enthusiast put the bird food on a feeding tray that ran to the middle of a slender trolley wire between a tree and an upper window. At first the squirrels leapt a dozen feet or so from a bough to the tray, thence as far to the ground unharmed. When that method of approach was blocked, the squirrels tried to run the tiny wire as they did the telephone cable in the street but they fell off. Then they succeeded in hanging underneath the wire, going "hand over hand" acrobat fashion, out to the tray, whence they leaped to the ground and took the bird food with them.

One man put his food tray at the top of a tall smooth pole which the squirrels promptly climbed. He put all kinds of "guards" on the pole, but they surmounted them. He tinned the pole, thinking their claws would not hold, but they scratched and clutched and got up. Then he chuckled over a bright idea. He put a small sliding platform on the pole with a rope through a pulley at the top so balanced by a weight that when the climbing squirrel reached it his weight would carry it swiftly down depositing his passenger at the foot of the pole where he started.

This worked well for a time; squirrels made laborious trips to the top and much more swiftly descended again, quite stumped. The laugh was with the householder. But one day two squirrels, whether by accident or design—who shall say—accomplished an excellent bit of teamwork. One climbed the pole and promptly descended in the car provided for that purpose. But instead of jumping out as hitherto he sat there, holding the car down while his companion climbed the pole to the very top, where the feast awaited him.

after sending a petition to all the countries calling attention to the condition existing in Egypt, was refused permission to be present in Paris.

"The situation became such that the House of Commons commissioned Lord Milner to proceed to Egypt, make a thorough investigation, and render his

recommendations. The result of his visit was satisfactory to the Egyptians. He suggested recognition of independence, English ownership of certain parts of the Nile valley, control of the Suez Canal with a garrison, certain concessions in case of war, and, for Egypt, surrender of consular court rights to mixed courts, full control of her own government, self-disposition of her foreign affairs (except that they should not be inimical to Great Britain's interests), English veto on certain measures removed, abolishment of the system of advisers, and so on. These proposals undoubtedly form the basis of the present negotiations.

"The Milner report was accepted by native Egypt. Its opposition came from two sources: first, the wealthy middle-class of foreign traders in Egypt, Greeks, Italians, French, etc.; and, secondly, Winston Churchill and other British officials. This attitude caused trouble to break out afresh. It led to riots.

"The rest of the story is known—the parleys, the letters, the wonderful ability of Field Marshal Lord Allenby to gauge the Egyptian national sentiment, his popularity in Egypt, his power with the officials in England, and, finally, the consummation, when Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons the recognition of Egyptian independence. Only the foundation has been laid. The house must yet be built. At least the Egyptians have achieved their dream, and the final fulfillment of their ambitions will undoubtedly come."

"The Unfoldment" is a photoplay rather out of the ordinary. The story is that of the strong man who finds that faith in himself is not enough. While the misfortunes which finally overwhelm him seem more than would come to any one man in this life, they all serve to wear down his dominating belief in his self-sufficiency. William H. Tucker, a veteran of the screen, has the rôle of the business titan who loses all to gain his soul.

Just because a picture has been for some time on the screen is no reason why attention should not be called to it. It is an unfortunate thing in the industry that new pictures are announced with a great blare of trumpets and then seem to be forgotten because the trumpets are busy heralding some later release. Therefore by the time a picture has reached the smaller houses it requires an effort of memory to recall whether it is good or bad, according to report. All which by way of preface to "School Days" and Wesley Barry, its juvenile star. The original skit was an act in vaudeville which was successful for many years. As a screen offering it serves as an excellent vehicle for Wesley Barry, the clever boy who has more recently appeared in a picture made from the "Penrod" stories. "School Days" is a better Barry picture. There is more of the boy in it.

Lovers of Dickens are hard to please when their favorite characters are transferred to stage or screen. While there may be some discussion among meticulous critics over the

MUSIC

Philadelphia Ends a Series of Children's Concerts

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (Special Correspondence).—"The Flute Family" was the centralizing concern of Dr. Leopold Stokowski's concert with the Philadelphia Orchestra for 3000 children this afternoon. In the program were printed half-tone portraits of the members of the family. W. M. Kincaid demonstrated the ordinary flute by playing Widor's "Romance"; John Fischer performed on the piccolo Damm's "Concert Polka"; and Joseph La Monaca gave a "Primavera Melody" of his own composition to bring out the unctuous quality of the lower register of the alto flute. Throwing these into relief, the purely orchestral background consisted of Beethoven's "Turkish March," Bizet's "L'Arlesienne Dance," Schubert's "Moment Musical," and Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Procession of the Sirdar."

Of the instruments, the children liked best the piccolo, whose voice and aspect—even though slide-blown—put them in mind of the nursery fife; and of the music, they most enjoyed the final "Procession," with its gorgeous connotation of proud Eastern potentates on elephants and camels gloriously bedizened. Miss Frances Wister, president of the Women's Committee of the Orchestra, had prepared a pleasant little surprise for the leader. She said: "You have given the children so much joy that they wish to make some return for it by singing to you." Whereupon, Dr. Stokowski, smiling, they sang "Auld Lang Syne" and "America" in a way that, considering the fact that it was a spontaneous, unrehearsed effect, spoke volumes for the readiness of children drilled in the musical exercises of their schools.

The concerts for children, of which this was the last, have been such a success that it is planned to give a similar series next year. F. L. W.

The Motion Pictures

English production of "Our Mutual Friend" which was recently brought to this country, the fact remains that it is an excellent picture. Those who wish to visualize this fine story and live again the romance of Bella Wilfer and John Rokesmith will find their time well spent.

At a motion picture theater on Broadway, New York, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" recently played to 20,000 people a day during the first week of its engagement. The picture had previously been seen on Broadway at theater prices.

Word comes from California that the first play to be directly for the screen by Mary Roberts Rinehart is a success. It is called "The Glorious Fool." Helene Chadwick and Richard Dix are in it.

Those who had read Albert Payson Terhune's short story, "Grand Larceny," will now be able to see it in motion pictures.

Another Sir Anthony Hope novel is to reach the screen, as announcement has been made of the purchase of the motion picture rights to produce "Rupert of Hentzau." The novel has been a "best seller" for years.

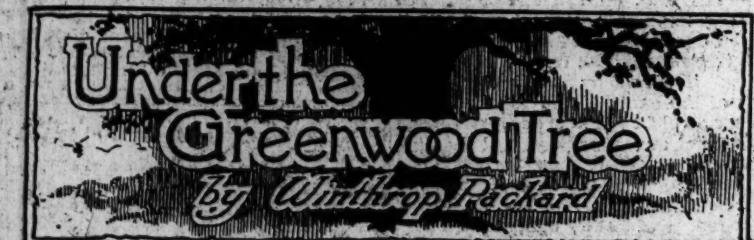
So well-liked was Douglas Fairbanks' "The Adventures of Zorro," that the author of this story of Los Angeles under Spanish rule, Johnston McCully, is at work upon "The Further Adventures of Zorro" for Mr. Fairbanks.

Lady Diana Manners will next appear as the fair heroine in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." The picture will be made in London.

Now comes "Captain Kidd." Whether he will be the execrated pirate of history and fiction or a mild-mannered gentleman who has been much maligned remains to be seen. The picture will be a serial. Eddie Polo, known internationally as a serial star, will play the pirate. The picture is now being made in Florida.

The widely discussed novel by Charles G. Norris, "Brass," will be made into a picture.

Hobart Bosworth is to appear in a screen version of "The Scottish Chiefs."



Gray Squirrel Tales

THE Algonquin Indians, with a fine sense of character, named the gray squirrel Adjidaumo, "Tail-in-air." They knew him intimately. He played pranks about the wigwam, chattered on the lodge poles and raided the Indian's cornfield just as he does the white man's cornfield today. A gray squirrel will take a foot-long ear of corn by the base, and, holding it rakishly canted in front of him, bounce, tail in air, to the big woods with it as nonchalantly as if it did not weigh as much as he. It is quite as if a 200-pound man were to take a barrel of flour in his teeth and bounce off with it.

The squirrel has no objection to surface travel, but he likes the tree-top highway better. He may take his ear of corn all the way by this to his cozy nest in a distant pine, but he is quite as likely to cache it in the crotch between a limb and the trunk. There it may stay unmolested for some time, but sooner or later you will find the ground beneath littered with the "chanking" of the kernels and very likely see the white cob still poised in the crotch. This habit of his of storing food piecemeal, here and there, plants the woodland that he loves and which is his primal home. Without him few nut-bearing trees would germinate, the nuts lying on the surface would be eaten or frozen and produce no generations of trees for the future.

The squirrel attends to that; perhaps not wittingly and intentionally, though who can say what goes on in his mind? When the acorns fall and the chestnut burrs open he eats his fill. He stores some hollow stump with them if it suits his fancy. Then he be-

gins to plant. Here and there, near or far, he digs holes in the forest floor with his hand-like fore paws, drops the nut through into the friendly black mold, pats the debris lovingly down on top of it and leaves it where it will most surely germinate. Then, he risks on, seemingly forgetful of it all. All over the woodland the gray squirrels do this, the nursery men of the wildwood plantations. Nor do they lose the custom when they adopt civilization. I often see them do the same with the roasted peanuts that they take from someone's hand on Boston Common.

In winter when the snow is deep I find them reversing the process. Does the squirrel carry in his mind a map of his plantings? Can he scent the germinating nut through a foot of frosty snow blanket, or does some invisible sprite of the woodland whisper in his cocked ear just where to dig? I cannot say, but I often admire the sure way in which he goes straight over the snow to the right spot, digs definitely down and reappears with the prize. I have never known him to miss. On the other hand, in the big woods, he leaves more of his autumn plantings than he digs up and the future forest is assured.

The gray squirrel prizes the seeds of the pine-cones but he never bothers to plant them. The winds lance these spiraling to the ground and their javelin shape helps them to bury themselves. It is perhaps with some eye on the cones hanging at the tops of convenient boughs that Adjidaumo is apt to preempt a crow's nest for his own. This is just what he needs, the broad foundation of sticks firmly set on strong limbs and against the trunk within 16 feet of the sheltering top and the rounded 10-inch cup of soft root-

Michael Hainisch Leaves Farm for Austrian Presidency

While He, and Other Austrian Citizens Seek a Solution for the Country's Problems, the People of Vienna Dance

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—It may perhaps be said of Michael Hainisch, the President of the Austrian Republic, that one thinks of him first of all as the son of the well-known Mrs. Hainisch who has for many years been the unquestioned champion in Austria of the women's movement. Mrs. Hainisch has been successful, by her wonderful personality, in beating down, over and over again, the opposition of what was the most conservative country in Europe.

Michael Hainisch is a strikingly handsome man, and has always been more addicted to agriculture and social reform movements than to politics. As a civil servant, it was his delight to leave his office in Vienna and go out to his farm which he gradually enlarged by buying the adjacent properties. It is a model farm, on which Mr. Hainisch worked out many theories—theories of which he has told the world in his various writings. And now this grave, courteous gentleman farmer finds himself installed in the superb palace of the Hapsburg emperors.

Michael Hainisch's call to the Presidency of the Austrian Republic happened largely on account of his neutral attitude towards politics, for the two great contending parties, the Christian Socialists and the German Nationalists; also his own sense of patriotism forced him to undertake the thankless task, for such it is in the Austria of today, which is no more than the torso of a country, and a torso whose survival seems to be very problematical.

Is Charming Conversationalist

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who recently interviewed Mr. Hainisch found him to be a charming conversationalist, since he appeared to be deriving as much pleasure from the interview as if he had not been talking about the same or similar subjects with previous visitors for many weeks. Outside in the stricken metropolis the Opera is crowded every night and the less reputable, little music halls are overcrowded. The populace, not knowing what is going to happen to them, dance in the volcano's shadow.

It would seem that to a Viennese music is a necessity and food a luxury. They dance; but in the castle of the departed dynasty are the men who are trying, in some way or other, to steer the country through the next few weeks—one scarcely thinks of months and years in speaking of Austria. What would have happened to her—a small country with an immense capital and very little else—if the American Civil War had not so greatly assisted her, nobody can tell. Poring over a new map of Europe, Mr. Hainisch pointed out that certain frontiers drawn in Paris did not seem destined to endure for a long time. He is naturally not enthusiastic as to the frontiers that were assigned to Austria, and his remarks evidently the result of long meditation—on the frontiers of some of the adjacent countries it would be improper to repeat.

No Prospect of Agrarian Reform

Referring to the problem of Vienna, Mr. Hainisch said he did not think it would be possible to persuade many of her citizens to go into the country. Rather they were inclined to go out of the country, for example into Tescho-Slovakia, but of those who had done so not a few had found that their hopes had been pitched too high, and they now wished to return.

As for a migration to the rural parts of their own land, he explained that apart from a disinclination of the Viennese to start on such a journey, the Chinese post office, which I claim Austria very few large estates—only 10 per cent of Lower Austria belongs to such landowners (and of this a good

deal is in the form of forests), only 5 per cent in Styria and still less in the remaining provinces.

Thus there is no prospect of that Agrarian reform which has been introduced in various other countries since the war, a reform which has offered land to settlers, whatever other merits it may have had, such as a diminishing production. Austria cannot be reconstituted by the migration of the Viennese to the land. Her future is on the knees of the gods.

Of those who are trying to cope with the task, one who cannot but be respected, is the gentle President. Like his friend, Dr. Masaryk, of Tescho-Slovakia, he now lives in the midst of the splendid remains of the Hapsburgs. And as modest as he is, so is his wife, whom one sees on the railroad traveling in a carriage of the third—the lowest class. Nor does she dream of using her husband's official motor car.

Mrs. Hainisch is very like her husband, being so neutral in politics, and of such a conciliatory disposition that during the war when five ladies of different opinions formed a committee which was in supreme charge of many charitable and other works in Vienna, it was she who managed to smooth over many tempestuous scenes.

CHINESE AIR MAIL BEING DEVELOPED

Service Already in Operation Will Be Extended

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—At the Air Conference recently held in London Mr. Chao-hai Chu who represented the Government of China, speaking on air mails, said that the promotion of mail-carrying by airplane found warm support in China.

"We have already made substantial progress ourselves in that direction. Some of you may not know that we have a regular airplane service under the auspices of the Aeronautical Department in Peking, carrying the mails as well as passengers between Peking and Tientsin—about 300 miles in distance, and this service is soon to be extended as far as Shanghai."

"By this time you all probably know that the postal service in China is very finely developed, although we have to encounter natural obstacles of which you here have no conception. Look at the size of the country. Look at its relative lack of adequate modern transport. Yet all over the vast territory of the Republic the mails go even now with striking regularity and security, but the new air service will impart the one thing lacking, speed. In countries like China the value of cheap, rapid and reliable air carriage of mails cannot be too highly eulogized. We have even devised a series of air mail stamps. Furthermore, let me remind you that the air planes in our mail service are of English production, namely Vickers airplanes."

"I see a great future for the air mail service in China. It must come. We are a country largely dependent upon our ever-growing trade and intercourse on the best communications possible with the outer world. I do not say that even with our air mails we may have perfection, but at any rate we must have an improvement even if only sections of the route are taken in hand by fast letter carrying airplanes. What you in Europe therefore are doing, meets with our very warmest support, and I can assure you that we in China are developing rapidly upon the same lines, and that the Chinese post office, which I claim to be one of the most progressive in the world, will soon be thoroughly up to date in this respect."

HOLLANDERS DO NOT FAVOR INCREASED NAVAL COSTS

Proposed Legislation Said to Emphasize the Militaristic Idea, and Commission's Program Would Require 245,000,000 Florins for Construction

THE HAGUE, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Now that a reduction of naval armaments and arrangements with regard to the Pacific question have been discussed at the Washington Conference, many members of the Dutch Second Chamber think the Government ought to have awaited the results of those discussions before proposing to strengthen Holland's naval forces. They regard the introduction of a bill to this effect as emphasizing the militaristic idea. They wish to know everything concerning the possible results of the Conference, and will oppose all discussion of the bill as long as complete data on the subject have not been supplied to the Chamber.

A number of members point out that the proposals show clearly that the building and upkeep of a navy calculated to maintain Holland's sovereign status in an international conflict, would go far beyond the country's strength. The naval force which it is proposed to create, moreover, would be inadequate to safeguard the Netherlands.

It is noted that in two ways violation of Holland's neutrality in the Pacific might take place: The Government seems to expect an ally; but such a policy brings danger in its train. These members emphatically protest against the great expenditure necessitated by this wholly inadequate navy plan. By the present plan the

mother country will for 12 years have to pay 36,000,000 florins, and the Dutch East Indies 52,000,000 florins. According to the Government, the life of a ship lasts only 12 years. Shortly after six years, the period proposed for building new ships, the construction of replacement material would have to be begun. If after six years, it should be decided to execute the complete program of the Department Commission, which would require 245,000,000 florins, the cost of naval construction would become appalling. Some members therefore, are prepared to vote money only for a police navy.

Other members declare that rejection of the present naval plan need not endanger Dutch rule in the Dutch East Indies. As a result of the tremendous development of the naval policy of the Great Powers, a navy country could not maintain a navy adapted to modern requirements. Consequently a small nation should abandon all idea of warfare on the high seas, and confine itself to a system of coastal defense.

Many other members welcome the bill. They have noted its cordial reception in the People's Council of Indonesia, and do not consider it incompatible with retrenchment plans. Several others consider it unfair to distribute the cost equally over the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies budgets. They hold that the Dutch East Indies should pay for its own navy.

LENINE RETAINS SOVIET CONTROL

Doubtful if Soviets Will Accept Conditions of Invitation to Genoa Conference

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The ninth All-Russian congress of Soviets, which was concluded after a 10-day sitting, proved that Nicholas Lenine, who was unanimously elected president of the council of the people's commissioners, still remains master of the situation. The anticipated violent opposition of the extremists has not shown any repercussions of importance. There is a feeling that just as the policy of economic reestablishment is necessary to save the situation, Mr. Lenine has managed to gather individuals around him who violently opposed him not long ago.

It is that an accord has been restored with the Communists of Russia, since Mr. Lenine and Mr. Kalline, the notorious representatives of the evolutionist center, figure by the side of Mr. Zinovief, alias Rosenfeld, the man of the "Third International" and Leon Trotsky, the chief of the terrorists. It may be wondered whether a secret compromise has put an end to the somewhat violent storms of strife which raged between them, and which seem to have been momentarily lulled. It is more probable, however, that it is but a smoldering fire.

The party, led by Mr. Larenson, alias Larine, assuming the name of communist reaction, not long ago branded Mr. Lenine and his followers as supporters of the bourgeois reaction. Precisely at that juncture, Mr. Bronstein, alias Trotsky, uttered certain speeches, which seem to show that Bolshevism completely relies on the Red Army, which ought to be competent enough to cope with all the communist demands. In fact the battles announced as taking place between the extremists and the reactionists have been reduced to mere skirmishes.

Lenine Terrorized by "Tcheka"

It is known that Mr. Lenine, for some time past, has felt himself at the mercy of the "Tcheka"—an institution controlled by the terrorist Dobajinsky, recalling the inquisition of the Middle Ages, and at which Mr. Lenine has not yet succeeded in dealing a decisive blow; nevertheless he filled the new executive committee almost completely with his own followers; and Mr. Kalline, re-elected president of this committee, brought the agenda of the congress to a close with the following words: "Much progress has been made during the interval that has elapsed between the eighth and ninth congresses, and this latter has reached the zenith of the fertile period, its works having been especially characterized by the spirit of practical policy."

People who were present at this congress assert that prior to its convocation a conference was held by the Communists who had previously planned the program to be followed at the congress, and that at this preliminary conference Mr. Lenine had managed to win over to his side several obstinate theorists, together with their communist scruples. Nicholas Lenine attacked these latter in his great speech, comparing them to the scene in the refund, which refused to obey on the pretext that their ancestors had saved the Capitol.

Conditions Not Accepted, Says Lenine

"The Communists," continued Mr. Lenine, "have no ancestors; and yet they refuse to work and to submit to economic necessity under the pretense that they themselves would have saved the Capitol, namely the revolution. But that which has been done cannot be undone; it is beyond recall. Revolutionary enthusiasm was 'sine qua non' but a country in ruin is reconstructed neither by enthusiasm nor by revolutions. In order to repair the damage wrought both by imperialistic and civil war, to say nothing of our own errors, we must perforce pass through a period of severe trials. Still," he continued, "our resolution concerning the development of the economic policy is inflexible."

"People talk glibly about a proletarian state, at the same time forgetting that to attain such a one trade on a large scale is essential, and to set such a trade going raw materials are indispensable. Our industrial productions have fallen about 95 per cent below that of the pre-war output. I had never imagined," he added, "that such poverty and such an economic disaster as that now prevailing throughout Russia could have existed. It behooves us to hearken to the voice of reason or perish."

Liberties Not Yet Recognized

Mr. Lenine strove might and main to convince his fellow countrymen that proletarian dictatorship can be compatible with a partial return to capitalism. Through force of circumstances he is, of course, led to enlarge the concessions granted to this latter. At present the fact that liberties of the press, of education, of public opinion, and of civic rights are not yet recognized, provokes curiosity as to how Mr. Lenine in these circumstances expects the economic life of the country to be reestablished.

Meanwhile the central executive committee has appointed a commission under the presidency of Tchitcherin, whose duty it is to draw up the program that the Soviet Government will put forward at the time of its parleys with the western powers at the Genoa Conference. The ultra-Communists, of course, would like to treat separately with the representatives of the different nations rather than conglomerately with a trust of foreign capitalists; their opinion being that by such tactics the idea of setting up the European manufacturers against each other would have a chance of success.

In any case, the summoning of the Soviets to the Genoa Conference, if

The Vanguard of Memnonites Treks Down the Mississippi

Great Exodus From Canada Attracts Crowds to Railroad Stations Along the Way to Mexico

St. Paul, Minn. (Special). VAST fields heavy with the ripening grain; verdant pastures widening to the skyline; fat herds of cattle meandering beside a crystal stream; village after village of flower-adorned cottages, church spires reaching toward the cloud banks, immaculate streets fringed with bustling shops, and here and there a factory nestling in the peaceful valley—and never the hand or voice of any man raised in disturbing mandate.

This is the "land of promise," the goal of four centuries of wandering, the vision that has fanned the flame of hope in the breasts of the Old Colony Memnonites since their first emigration in Holland in the sixteenth century.

This is the ultimate destination of the two trainloads of 300 men, women and children who are making the great trek by rail through the Mississippi Valley from Canada to Northern Mexico, the vanguard of an exodus of 25,000 persons with their entire possessions. A people actually without a country, except by temporary adoption, the Memnonites will establish new homes in a new land in a new attempt to find a lasting haven.

Certain that revolutionary chaos in Mexico is ended and guaranteed "hands off" by the Mexican Government, the Memnonite leaders declared their conviction that this, the fifth heira of their sect, is the last. Here in a new country still in the making they hope to find that peace and prosperity for which they have sought vainly for 400 years, in both Old and New World, over ocean and land, through snow and desert.

The Memnonite exodus from Manitoba, and adjacent Canadian provinces, is one of the most extensive religious pilgrimages of recent centuries. Railroad men estimated that 3500 cars would be needed were the movement to be a single one. The transatlantic of the Memnonite colony is expected to extend through this year, since it will occur in groups. The transportation charges will exceed \$1,000,000, railroad men declared, the 2000-mile trip of the first trainload from Plump Coulee, Man., begun March 2, costing the Memnonites \$15,000. The new colony will be started on a large tract of farm land in Chihuahua.

Grim and silent, the men and women gazed through the coach windows as they passed through the seemingly endless succession of towns

accepted by the Bolshevik newspapers, which are exultant and in their joy forget to mention the conditions imposed on the Soviets by the supreme council, yet does not meet with the approval of the extremists. It is certain that if the Soviets accept the stipulations laid down by the Entente, it would be quite out of the question to talk of dealing with a communist government, since such a government would cease to be communist, except in name and in the past.

The odds are, however, against the acceptance of these conditions; and their observance is still less probable in view of the fact that the communists themselves have admitted that all negotiations entered into with the bourgeois class were nothing but "scraps of paper."

VILNA DIET OPENS WITH ENTHUSIASM

WARSAW, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The formal opening of the Vilna Diet took place on Feb. 1, the Diet assembling at noon. M. Meyzotowicz, president of the temporary governing committee, whose speech was greeted with a storm of applause, referred to President "Pilsudski's great action in liberating Vilna, and when he uttered the words, "honor and praise to him," all the members rose to their feet and applauded, an action which they repeated when the president referred to the deeds of General Zeligowski.

The Diet, M. Meyzotowicz declared, had the power to decide all questions and the governing committee would abide by its decisions. After referring to the important events of the past few years, he touched on the great tasks which lay before the Diet, expressing the hope that it would carry on the best traditions of the nation.

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and villages. In St. Paul, where the Plump Coulee contingent halted first, the men filed from the coaches, ministered to the cars of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. They requested water, soap and mops, and though they are pacifists, men and women fought the dirt accumulated in the passenger coaches during the first stage of the long journey with the crusading ardor of their Dutch forebears.

Shunning even momentary contact with the "outlander" the adults held themselves aloof with the exception of their leader, Bishop Herman Hildebrandt, the only one in the party who was conversant with the English language. He said they had despaired of gaining in Canada the freedom which they seek and that they are confident that in Mexico their long quest will end.

The Old Colony Memnonites, who comprise the majority of the sect emigrating from Canada, are the strictest of the dozen branches of the sect which took its name from its first leader, Menno Simons, a Hollander of the fifteenth century. They believe in autonomy of the church, freedom of conscience, separation of church and state, adult baptism and practical piety. They are especially temperate in the use of liquor but have no rules relative to use of tobacco. They have won a reputation for being uniformly exceptionally successful agriculturists and are wealthy.

Conditions in Canada which promoted the present exodus developed from the World War. They are rigidly opposed to militarism and refuse to permit the teaching in their schools of any language except their own, which is a composite of German and Russian chiefly. Levying of a tax by the Canadian Government when they did not use the schools became obnoxious and crystallized their dissatisfaction resulting from their vain efforts to conduct their private government separate from that of the state and yet within it.

The second train of the vanguard avoided the Twin Cities, but later followed a route similar to that of the first party. Other trains are leaving at intervals of several days during the next few weeks and the major movement is expected to be under way during the summer.

The Memnonites have purchased 50,000 acres in Chihuahua and have an option on 150,000 acres more. Additional lands will be acquired as needed.

CABINET FORMED OF ALL LIBERALS

Rumanian Political Parties Oppose New Ministry

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—After the fall of Take Jonescu's Cabinet, Jonel Bratianu was charged with the formation of a new government. This was not unexpected, as rumors to that effect had been circulating. Nevertheless, the announcement produced some surprise, because the Democratic parties—the Socialists excepted—had always believed that King Ferdinand would not trust the government of the country to a single party. But, the unexpected becoming a reality, the nine Democratic parties amalgamated into one, close block against the new Liberal Cabinet.

After having been entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet, Mr. Bratianu had an interview with Dr. Maniu, the leader of the Transylvanian Nationalists, asked him to cooperate, and promised the National Party two cabinet ministries' portfolios as well as a special secretaryship for Transylvania.

This offer fell short of the Liberal leader's promises during the negotiations of last autumn, and Dr. Maniu at once declared that the offer could not even be considered as a basis for further negotiations. So the Cabinet was finally constituted exclusively of Liberal elements, with Mr. Bratianu as Premier.

In Liberal circles they had been reckoning on the possibility of an understanding with the National Party. This, however, seemed to be absolutely excluded, a leader of the Transylvanian Party, Dr. Vaida, having issued the following declaration in the newspaper *Adverul*: "which may be placed by the government at the disposal of one or another oligarchy of the former kingdom, sacrificing at the same time the populations of the new territories. People ought to know that the provinces beyond the Carpathian Mountains did not proclaim the National Union with the purpose of passing from the oligarchy of the Magyar oligarchy, which were directed against their national interests, into another oligarchy slavery under a new oligarchy draped in national tricolor."

After this categorical declaration, a reconciliation between the two parties was obviously difficult, and at the first meeting of Parliament, being in the minority, the new Cabinet had to resign. The leaders of the national parties have already given instructions to their organizations to prepare for a fierce electoral struggle. Professor Jorga, a prominent politician, declares in his paper, *Neamul Romanesc*, that his party, the National Democrats, will fight the electoral struggle against the Liberals in the most decisive manner and with every means at its disposal.

Other political parties made similar declarations. It is true the anti-Liberal block will not act unanimously but only in a similar manner; all efforts, however, will be directed against the Liberals. The Socialists did not join the block. They are, however, the most determined enemies of the Liberals. The Rumanian Parliament has been dissolved by decree. The new elections will be held immediately, first for the Senate and afterwards for the Chamber. The Liberals alone are fighting all the other parties.

Peaceful Prospect in Palestine. JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner in Palestine, is greatly satisfied with the resolutions adopted by the Twelfth Zionist Congress at Carlsbad, and especially with those relating to the Arab question. He regards the attitude of the congress on this matter as a good omen for the restoration of peace in the country and the bringing about of friendly cooperation between the two sections of the population.

Children's Savings Increase. NEW YORK, March 9 (Special).—Exactly \$4,155,050.15 was saved by American school children during the past year, and the number of depositors has almost doubled, according to the statement of the American Bankers Association here. The preceding year showed deposits of \$2,800,000 and 452,000 depositors, while this year was started with 802,000 depositors.

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CENTRAL AFRICAN UNION ADVOCATED

Missionary Tells of Great Change in British Colonies

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. Dr. Laws of Livingstonia, a missionary, speaking in Edinburgh recently on the commercial and political conditions of Central Africa, referred to the extraordinary developments that had taken place in that part of the world since he went out first in 1875 when the territory was an unknown country.

The three areas connected with Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and the Tanganyika Territory, taken over as the result of the war, now measured 714,753 square miles. Tanganyika was as large as Germany and France put together, and one wondered how many people in Great Britain thought of these tracts being taken over by Great Britain as a matter of course. In 1879 he took up to Lake Nyasa £25 in silver and copper, and that amount did all the trading on Lake Nyasa, so far as they were concerned, for the next five years.

In South Africa, Dr. Laws said, they were beginning to find the benefit already of a union of states under a High Commissioner, and what was needed for the north of the Zambesi was a similar group of tropical states similarly administered. He was of opinion that they should have Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya Colony, formerly British East Africa, and Uganda all grouped together as a block of tropical states under a Common High Commissioner having his capital not at Zanzibar, but somewhere up in the interior. They needed to have a common penal code, one coinage, one customs union to replace the present unfair system, and one language for the higher training of the native people as well as for the general use of Europeans.

The aim of their widespread elementary education in Livingstonia was to get the people to read their own language and the Scriptures in their own tongue. He had no faith in education that left out the spiritual side. In connection with the Livingstonia mission there were in 1920, 832 schools, 1282 teachers and monitors and 26,345 pupils. From the census of Nyasa, taken last year, he found that there were 103,000 people professing Christianity out of 2,000,000 of people in that small protectorate. The Christian community had in fact doubled in number in the last decade.

Pictures for Pittsburgh Exhibition. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 9.—One hundred and twenty-five paintings from Europe have arrived here for the twenty-first international exhibit at Carnegie Institute, to open April 27, according to John W. Beatty, director, who said that the canvases will be presented to the jury on awards April 8.

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BOSTON TAX RATE
ISSUE CONTESTED

Representative Shattuck's Motion to Leave Rate-Fixing to Mayor Opposed by Mr. Lomasney

Boston's tax rate, fixed at \$12.25 by the legislative committee on Municipal Finance, formed the center of an active fight in the House yesterday and Representative Martin Lomasney held the floor, in support of the committee's report and against the motion sponsored by Representative Henry L. Shattuck to leave the fixing of the rate to the Mayor and City Council, when the House decided to adjourn.

Mr. Shattuck urged that the matter of tax limit be left to the city authorities on the ground that the General Court could not know how much the city needs for its expenses.

Mr. Lomasney expressed himself as opposed to taking off the "lid" of the Boston tax rate. He said that the limitation had worked well, and that this was no year to raise expenses. It would be better, he declared, to allow the city \$13 than to turn the issue loose before the city government "in the hope of getting some cheap Republican votes for Democratic policy." Boston bonds are in great demand, he said, but if the "lid is taken off" they will "slump out of sight." He warned that there is no effective recall of the Mayor and that the head of the city government holds office for four years.

Here the House decided to end the debate and close the matter for the day.

Favorable reports were received on two appropriation measures, one for \$40,000 to resurface the Mystic Valley Parkway between Bacon Street and Alewife Brook Parkway, and the other for \$10,000 for suitable shelters for the public on the Lynn shore reservation.

Debate was aroused by the bill to prevent erection of garages within 500 feet of public or private schools or churches in the City of Boston. Motion to amend the measure to carry a referendum provision was moved and carried, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Consideration of the proposal to investigate the affairs of Essex County was put over.

In the Senate consideration of the Griswold petition for conference with contiguous states with respect to effect of daylight saving was put over until Tuesday, as was also the petition to extend the daylight saving period from five to seven months, were put over until Tuesday. The Senate accepted the report of no legislation necessary on the acceptance of the provisions of the federal Shipyard Towner Act, and the Shattuck resolution for investigation of federal subsidy laws was postponed until Wednesday.

The Senate paid tribute to Henry D. Coolidge, clerk of the Senate for 34 years, in addresses by the president of the Senate and other members.

Prof. Wilson to Discuss Conference
Prof. George Gratton Wilson of Harvard University, will be the speaker at the second open meeting held this year by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, next Saturday at 4 p. m., at the Academy building, 23 Newbury street. His subject will be "The Recent Conference on the Reduction of Armaments." Professor Wilson, who has held the chair of international law at Harvard since 1910, is an advocate of ratification of the treaties now before the Senate, resulting from the work of the Conference.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, March 9.
REPUBLICAN leadership in the Senate is giving an inadequate account of itself during the treaty fight. It can hardly be called leadership at all. It is lacking in "punch." It is almost invisible. Nothing could illustrate its insufficiency more graphically than today's proceedings. While the four big guns of the treaty opposition were in incessant action, functioning with precision and continuity, the defense of the Four-Power Pact lapsed into the hands of Senator Lodge alone. The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is a veteran parliamentarian, but it is almost too much even for a veteran to face unsupported the relentless onslaughts of matadors like Reed of Missouri, Borah of Idaho, Johnson of California and Robinson of Arkansas. At one time this afternoon that quarter of an hour Senator Lodge in mass formation. The Republican side of the chamber was almost empty. Not even a fellow member of the Foreign Relations Committee was on hand except those who are in opposition. If the Conference treaties are saved, it will not be because of valiant defense by their friends.

Senator Reed of Missouri, who "put his foot in it" by confessing his ignorance that the four-power treaty abrogates the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, does not intend that the Congressional Record shall immortalize his blundering. Yesterday's proceedings in the Record turned out upon inspection today to be devoid of any reference to the Reed faux pas. The Missouriian had exercised his privilege of having the passage expunged.

It is amazing with what gay abandon members of Congress misquote textual facts. The treaty debate calls for continual reference to recorded statements, yet these are quoted time and again by senators for point-making purposes without any seeming regard for accuracy. Assassinations of the four-power treaty, trusting frankly to memory, frequently distort the entire meaning of language used at the Conference by Secretary Hughes, Baron Kato or Mr. Bailew—now "Sir Arthur." If there were a watch-dog men on the other side, openings

EGYPT NEARS AUTONOMY
UNDER NEW BRITISH POLICY

Difficulties Beset Path of Native Government Yet Scheme Carried Back by Lord Allenby Works Long Step to Recognition of Independence

By EVERARD COTES

LONDON, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Egypt is a small country. Her narrow valley of palm-shaded fertility is confined to the banks of a single river, a green ribbon upon white, wind-swept sand. Her problems, nevertheless, have a way of being of importance to the world. Three thousand years ago an Egyptian Pharaoh quarreled with the Israelites and drove them to an exodus which has become a part of the literature of Christendom. A thousand years later Cleopatra took a share in the downfall of the Empire of Rome.

Today the Egyptian nationalist movement deeply concerns the three leading nations of Europe. Great Britain, the suzerain power, is in the dilemma of having either to spend treasure and lives upon unpopular measures of repression, or else to make concessions liable to react in embarrassing precedent upon India, where an almost equally violent nationalist movement as uncontrolled as in Egypt, has to be dealt with, and where conflicting racial conditions as Egypt might involve 300,000,000 people in civil war. For in India the desire for self-government permeates not only the practically homogeneous nation, as in Egypt, but is shared by half a dozen antagonistic races that would be only too likely, were imperial control removed, to be at one another's throats.

America Affected

France and Italy, with their large African dependencies, almost bordering upon Egypt, and inhibited by the flammable but partially civilized races, are almost equally seriously involved, since they are threatened by the flames of disturbing Nationalist propaganda originating in the region of the Nile. Even the United States is not unaffected. Not only is there a large American contingent among the visitors to Cairo, whose lives and property have to be protected against civil disorder, but American vessels make use of the Suez Canal and are interested in anything liable to interfere with the efficiency of that all-important highway. Egypt again makes wide imaginative appeal, not only for its rich archaeological specimens which throw light on the past history of the race, but also as the birthplace of the idea which first sent French engineers across the Atlantic to endeavor to build another Suez in Panama.

The proposals for a settlement to which the British Cabinet have now agreed in Egypt mark an important advance toward complete national independence for which the young Egyptian so passionately yearns. It is interesting therefore to notice that the principal British protagonist of concession is now a soldier whose chief duty as high commissioner has hitherto been to maintain order by military measures. Lord Allenby has been responsible during the past two years for wide application of martial law to the problem of restoring order in Egypt. Since every man tends to believe in the efficacy of the particular weapon he wields, he might have been expected to be among the last to approve a policy of concession. That he should have taken the initiative in advising this course, must be regarded as striking testimony in its favor.

Egypt's case on paper for autonomy is a strong one. The British Parlia-

ment made it impossible to dispute it logically when it endorsed the far-reaching idea of self-determination for the smaller nationalities to which Mr. Lloyd George had so light-heartedly committed it at Versailles. The independence of Egypt, subject to the reservation of a British protectorate, was recognized in 1914, when the suzerainty of Turkey was overthrown and Prince Hussein Kamel was set upon the throne. The title then conferred upon this new ruler was the autonomous one of Sultan, in place of the humbler designation of Khedive or Viceroy, borne by his deposed predecessor, Abbas Hilmi. The significance of this change was clearly recognized in the wording of King George's cable of congratulation upon the occasion of Sultan Hussein Kamel's installation. "I feel convinced," ran this message, "that you will be able, with the cooperation of your ministers and the protectorate of Great Britain, to overcome all the influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt and the wealth, liberty and happiness of its people."

This attitude was confirmed in November, 1919, when an official notification appeared in which British policy in Egypt was definitely defined as being to preserve the autonomy of that country under British protection and to develop the system of self-government under an Egyptian ruler. The conditions were added that England undertook "to defend Egypt from all external danger and interference by any foreign power and at the same time to establish a constitutional system in which, under British guidance, the Sultan, his ministers and the elected representatives of the people may, in their several spheres, and in an increasing degree, cooperate in the management of Egyptian affairs."

Commissioners under Lord Milner were sent to Egypt in 1920 to work out this policy. Their report stated that they found at first "a small phalanx of opposition" to the British position, but that they had considered the chance of failure, there being no choice open but "either to abandon our position in Egypt altogether or to maintain it by sheer force, in the teeth of the general and ever-increasing hostility of the Egyptian people." As the negotiations with which they had been entrusted proceeded, however, and Egyptian confidence was gained, the commission found themselves able to take a less pessimistic view.

Their ultimate conclusions may be summed up somewhat as follows: The aspirations of Egyptian nationalism possess aspects which are neither altogether unreasonable nor entirely illegitimate. Violence must be suppressed by force. At the same time it may be possible to establish a relationship between Great Britain and Egypt which, while satisfying the people of Egypt, may at the same time secure the special interests of Great Britain and enable her to offer adequate guarantees to foreign powers. Risings and disturbances have since delayed negotiations directed to bringing an arrangement of this kind into force. The relationship between the races has been strained to the breaking point. There have been times when the British authorities have lost patience and have endeavored to find other ways out, but upon the whole the policy has been kept in view as the ultimate goal of British endeavor.

"Monroe Doctrine" for Egypt

The scheme Lord Allenby carried back with him to Cairo represents a big advance in the same direction. It was designed to cash without delay the promises which educated Egyptians are so unanimous in considering Great Britain is committed to, for recognition of the independence of Egypt. This independence, is to be subject to stipulations which, complicated as they may seem when considered in detail, can be summed up under two simple headings.

These headings are (1) the continuance of an effective Monroe doctrine in favor of Great Britain, and (2) retention by Great Britain of such rights and facilities as may enable her to safeguard her own military requirements for the protection of her route to India, and at the same time may enable her to undertake responsibility for the maintenance of the complicated financial and judicial privileges secured by treaty to British and other nationals in Egypt. It has now been decided, in furtherance of this policy, to withdraw the British protectorate as soon as the Sultan and a duly constituted ministry of Moderates declare their adherence to the general policy stated, and without waiting for the signing of a treaty necessary to bring the reservations into permanent effect. The actual withdrawal of British troops will presumably be postponed until the treaty has been signed and order restored, as recrudescence of disorder, since the announcement of the proposed concession, shows the necessity for the continuance of active measures of protection for life and property.

The treaty itself presents many difficulties. Egyptian public opinion is sensitive on the subject of the presence of white troops in the country, especially designated areas, yet without white troops the European residents would be in considerable danger. An even greater complication is presented by treaty rights which have to be guaranteed effectually by the suzerain power. These treaty rights are of the most extraordinary kind. They were conferred originally by Turkish "capitulations," the oldest of which were in favor of French subjects and were dated as long ago as 1581. They have been extended on different occasions in the 400 years that have since elapsed, and they now apply to no less than 13 nationalities including the United States and most of the most important nations of Europe. They were originally intended to safeguard from oppression

stray Christian traders in Moslem lands.

As they stand today they place an important section of the inhabitants of Alexandria and other Egyptian cities outside the jurisdiction of the ordinary law courts and exempt them from having to conform to many laws and regulations of quite equitable kind. They interfere with the raising of taxation by the Egyptian Government and constitute, in Lord Milner's words, "a great and unjustifiable hindrance to the progress of the country." They are nevertheless not easily changed, as nothing can be done in this direction without the approval of all the powers concerned.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

CHARLES L. UNDERHILL of Somerville, Representative in Washington from the Ninth Congressional district, is one of the Congressmen elected by the Republicans of this State who is not apprehending much opposition from within his party limits this year. Mr. Underhill is serving his first term in the Congress.

Mr. Underhill will be remembered by many as the Representative in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature who, reflecting on the salaries the State pays its legislators, remarked one day on the floor of the House that some of the members did not earn more than 2 cents a year on Beacon Hill. Naturally, this raised an uproar, and facing a firing squad at sunrise and other methods of summary punishment were whispered about the corridors in connection with his name, figuratively, of course.

That gale of verbal punishment was weathered by the Somerville man. It was said of him that, so far as the voters were concerned, he was "through." With the professional politicians, Mr. Underhill was undoubtedly persona non grata. But the people of the State laughed with, not at him, for the people really want to see work done by their representatives rather than read speeches and listen to talk.

Congressman Underhill, who keeps very close to the people and what they are thinking and talking about, realizes this fact well. There isn't a member of the Congress who pays closer attention to the reasonable demands made upon him than does this Congressman and yet he insists that a Representative should be such and not a mere errand boy. He is independent and his constituents in the Ninth district know this and like him for his plain speech.

Departmental interregnum in City Hall, Boston, is nearly at an end for four years, at least. Mayor Curley's appointments of heads to the various departments have, with two exceptions, been confirmed by the Civil Service Commission. Appointment of a building commissioner, city printer and collector who will be acceptable on Beacon Hill remain to be made.

It is believed by many that Mayor Curley could save the city several thousands of dollars yearly by amalgamating the budget department with the auditing department. The new Auditor, Rupert S. Carven, has been budget commissioner since the department was established. He could frame the budget by the assistance of clerks familiar with the work. It is certain the Mayor will depend upon him at all events, budget commissioner or no. The preparation of the city's annual estimate for some years to come.

Holding up the work of a large and important city department for several months every four years until a new political commissioner be named to pay a political debt by a new Mayor costs the city of Boston uncalculated thousands of dollars.

MUSIC

Last Flonzaley Quartet Concert of the Season

The Flonzaley Quartet for its last program of the season played in Jordan Hall last night Ernest Bloch's Quartet in B major, Haydn's Quartet in E flat major, Op. 50, No. 3, and Schumann's Quartet in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1.

It is easy, in 1922, to understand why, in 1916, Mr. Bloch's "war-time" quartet made him famous overnight. The second movement alone would be sufficient to explain it, for it has the same abrupt challenge to popular interest that characterized Mr. Ornstein's "Moods," which was presented at about the same time. The movement for strings, in the first movement, and the sketches for piano seemed equally defiant of conventional rules of composition, yet both brought a response from audiences that made the protest of reactionary critics sound faint. The reception of the second movement last night proved that the appeal is still strong, though it may be doubted whether many in the audience read into the movement the "struggle of an idealist" which its composer ascribed to it as representing. The other movements are replete with the plaintive appeal of the Jewish people which marks Mr. Bloch's later orchestral pieces. The quieter passages, notably the Pastoral movement, are of remarkable coloristic beauty and charm, rivaling in this respect their classical predecessors. The simple theme that runs through all the movements stood out clearly last night, giving unmistakably the unity of impression necessary to make of any composition an artistic whole.

But—"Well, that's music!" exclaimed a lady with a mantilla, when the turbulent harmonics of Bloch had been followed by the familiar, delicately etched lines of Haydn. Certainly it was music, but the perfection of music of its delightful kind; comfortable music, too, enabling the audience to relax puzzled concentration and sit back in contented enjoyment. As a fitting close came Schumann's piece, in which, as in the other numbers, "The Flonzaleys" accomplished the impossible of surpassing themselves.

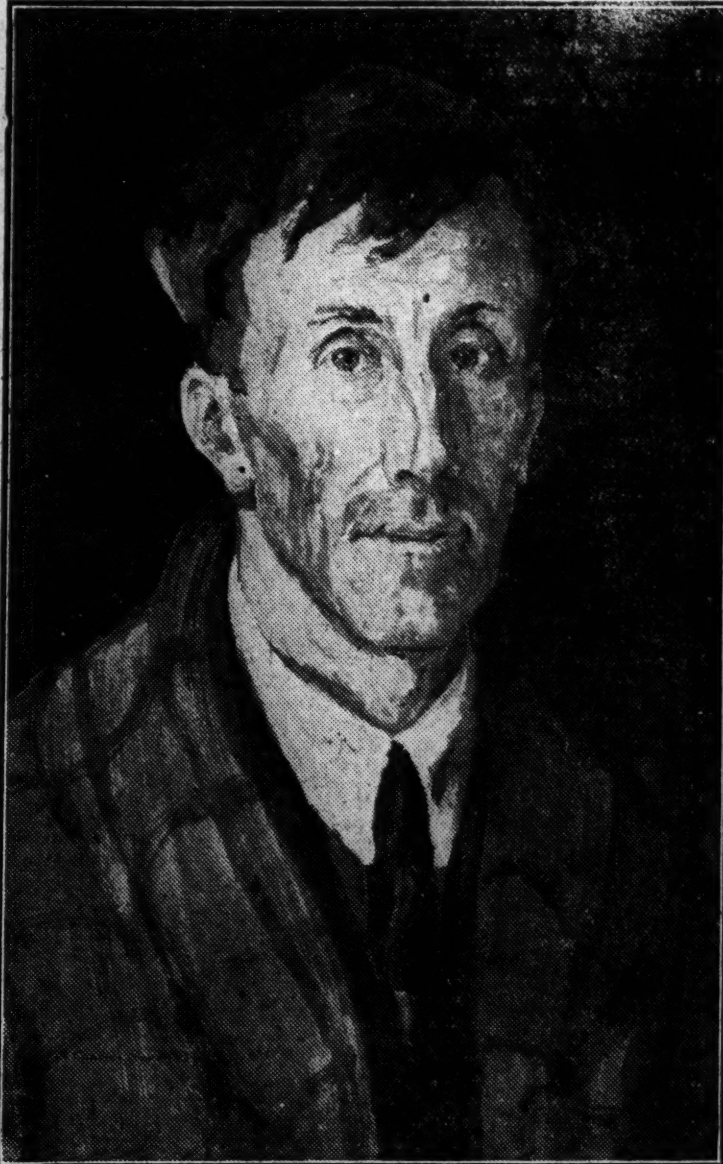
Art Notes and Comment

Charles Hovey Pepper's
North Country Paintings

A Boston artist of uncommon gifts once remarked in effect: "Subject is essentially a matter of second importance with a painter. The first consideration is that the painter should be artistic. He should have an individual way of expressing himself and, of course, should be able to do this in direction without the approval of all the powers concerned."

Worcester Art Museum

WORCESTER, Mass. (Special).—The Worcester Art Museum trustees have received an anonymous gift in the form of a picture, "East of a Young Girl," by Mary Cassatt. The only information the trustees of the museum have with regard to the donor of the picture up to the time of its formal acceptance this week, is that he is a New York man. Museum officials, however, have learned that the gift was not long ago in the collection of



Courtesy of Doll & Richards gallery

"Hanson"—from water color by Charles Hovey Pepper

much his own that he can express him in his medium with clearness, force and charm. He must, of course, have something all his own to express, else he is really not artistic, no matter how skillful he may be."

One was reminded at once of this painter's words upon entering the gallery of Doll & Richards, on Newbury Street, where Charles Hovey Pepper's "Paintings of the North Country" are on view this week and next. Mr. Pepper's art is first of all strongly personal, which does not mean that it is eccentric, for a universal message may be imparted in an intensely personal way. He is one of the chosen ones who bring thought and feeling of their very own to their subject. There is a joyous clarity of execution that can result only from the exercise of warm feeling and clear thinking. The result is a series of satisfying pictures expressing with certainty the emotions of a man of taste.

For his latest subjects Mr. Pepper has gone to the hills and valleys of the Cascadia, a stream in northern Quebec where nature is all undified. Each of the pictures has an individuality of mood, each has its own unique appropriate treatment. Each deserves a separate description, but such appreciation may best be reserved for gallery visitors. The painting called "Attean" is dominated by a dark green rounded mountain seen across a stretch of water that is streaked with warm yellow, the last glints, perhaps, of sunset. A small green tree is silhouetted against the river and there are gray and black clouds with patches of blue sky between. It is the portrait of a place of solitude but not of loneliness.

The same mountain, apparently, appears in "Blue Knob." Again is one of nature's many faces brought before us simply yet completely. And again in "The Green Pool," with its band of seething foam on the swift waters and its red rocks splashed with blue shadows, and in a dozen others besides. Then there are the powerful character studies of the Cascadia guides, hard-boiled, kindly men of the wilderness who can hold a canoe straight to its course in the furious churn of the rapids. Though truth is sacrificed in none of these portraits for prettiness, they have tonal beauty, every one.

James Stillman in Paris. On exhibition at the institution and forming a part of the museum collection is a picture, "Mother and Child," also by Mary Cassatt. There are distinguishing marks of the same artist in both works, but the recent acquisition appears to be a newer effort and much broader in style.

Another gift to the museum which has created interest is an East Indian bridal gown, made possible through the courtesy of Mrs. E. D. Buffington. The gown, composed of gorgeous embroidery some three yards in length and designed to be wound about the figure, is a marvel of beauty and intricate work. The entire fabric of the gown is of heavy black silk of native weave, with an all-over pattern embroidered upon it. Motifs are small and include gay birds with bright wings and conventionalized flowers. The colors are white, yellow and cerise.

A picture done by Buonconiglio, Venetian master of the Sixteenth Century, has been presented to the museum by Director Raymond Wyer. A Madonna and Child, surrounded by a group of worshippers, are portrayed. The picture is nearly life size and is a characteristic Venetian work, done while the artist was under the influence of Giorgione and Bellini. Paul Saxe of the Fogg Museum has presented to the Worcester Museum a drawing by Tiepolo, the last of the great Venetian painters of the early eighteenth century. It was he who had such a strong influence on the decorative art of the period. The drawing is of a family group, portraying the Holy Family. The museum has purchased two miniatures by Gilbert Stuart for its collection.

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BETTER MARKETING
FACILITIES SOUGHT

Prospects of Big Apple Crop in New England Starts Movement for Investigation

AMHERST, March 10.—A thoroughgoing investigation of marketing conditions as they may affect the New England fruit grower has been started by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association. The investigation will cover out-of-state markets as well as the markets of Massachusetts, and a separate investigation will be made of foreign markets and the problems peculiar to the export trade. The purpose behind the investigation is to bring about market conditions more satisfactory to the producer, the consumer and the necessary dealer.

The light crop in 1921 left the orchards in condition to bear heavily this year. Apple trees in the eastern states promise a record crop. Farmers everywhere are concerned over the proper distribution and handling of this, the leading cash crop in many parts of the State. The experience of fruit growers in past seasons of heavy production has led them to anticipate the marketing season of 1922 by combined action through the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, a live organization of over 1000 members.

Conditions in many markets, say the fruit growers, are such that the price paid to the producer seems to have little bearing on the cost of fruit to the consumer. The farmer feels that reasonable prices to consumers when the fruit crop is large would so extend the consumption of fruits that a bumper crop would be absorbed by the population at a fair price to the producer. Some of the unsatisfactory conditions, it is admitted, may be due to the lack of proper information concerning markets and their requirements on the part of the farmers themselves. The association will send men into the principal markets to see the fruit as it comes from the farms and to follow it through the markets to the consumers. They will talk to commission men and dealers and keep in close touch with the market situation. The full power of the association will be exerted, if necessary, in behalf of needed improvements.

The foreign market offers an outlet for large quantities of fruit, but the requirements of this market are little understood by farmers or shipping organizations. The possibilities in European markets as outlets for surplus fruit will be investigated, and needed information will be given to the fruit growers of the State.

The work on markets is a part of a program undertaken by the organized fruit growers and looking toward the general improvement of conditions in the industry. The fruit industry is developing rapidly in Massachusetts and farmers feel that they can do a great deal through the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association toward directing expansion into the proper channels.

Daylight Saving Law Changed
PARIS, March 9. (By the Associated Press).—By a vote of 265 to 260 the Chamber of Deputies today repealed the daylight saving law, but adopted an amendment making the repeal effective in 1923, instead of this summer.

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BOSTON AUDIENCE HEARS CUBA TALK

Eight Hundred Persons Present at Exhibition of Loud-Speaking Telephony Last Night

"Good night, Boston," came a clear, loud voice over 1227 miles of telephone wire and submarine cable from tropical Cuba, last night, to an astonished audience of 800 persons comfortably seated in the grand ball room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"Hello, Boston. That you?" were the next words heard by the thrilled assemblage, as a second voice, this time in San Francisco, came nearly 3600 miles over mountains, valleys and plains. And the whole thing happened in less time than it takes to tell. No receivers were held to the ear; the messages flooded into the room through the newly developed Bell "loud speaker," an electrical device already successfully used in carrying on wireless conversations with the steamship America, when the giant vessel was 1800 miles from shore.

The demonstration of transcontinental "loud speaking" telephony last night was preceded closely by an equally successful demonstration of the use of the radio telephone in connection with the "loud speaker," conversation being carried on with the experimental station of the American Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, located at Green Harbor, Mass., 40 miles from Boston. The public exhibition was given by the directors of the company.

Connection Quickly Established

Walter S. Gifford, vice-president of the company, opened the program by describing briefly the development of modern telephone improvements and the growth of the industry in America. Frederick A. Stevenson, director of the long-distance lines, then "called up" the radio station at Green Harbor, established about a year and a half ago for experiments in wireless telephony with vessels at sea. Connection was quickly established, and after a short conversation Bagley's "National Emblem" march came clearly from the other end of the line, 40 miles away. This station at Green Harbor recently carried on the wireless conversations with the steamship America.

As soon as Green Harbor had "signed off" Havana was reached through intermediate long-distance stations at New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., Selma, N. C., Denmark, S. C., Jacksonville and West Palm Beach, Fla., and 100 miles of submarine cable from Key West. At each connection was made a small electric bulb flashed the location of the town on a large map in full view of the audience. Both the spoken messages and a phonograph rendition of "Poor Butterfly" were distinctly received in the hotel.

Connected With San Francisco

The north and the south then unclosed their line of 1827 miles of wire and almost instantly connections were established through 13 intermediary cities with the Golden Gate. Including incidental lingerings in conversation at the different points, Denver was reached in exactly one minute, San Francisco in two. It would have been possible to do the whole thing in less than a minute, or a long holding of the breath. West, in the person of Herbert G. Bates, carried off the honors in transcontinental pleasantries, sending a song by Alma Gluck, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," with probably greater clearness to the audience than if the phonograph had been in the ball room itself. This was followed by a violin selection by Mr. Bates' 13-year-old daughter, which was heard plainly in every corner of the hotel ball room.

The apparatus used for the demonstration was similar to that which was employed in conveying President Harding's inauguration address to thousands of listeners in New York City, other thousands in San Francisco and to a huge assemblage gathered on the slopes of the Potomac River, at Arlington, Va.

Large Horns Near Ceiling

The only mechanism that the audience could see was the ordinary telephone apparatus which Mr. Stevenson was using—the same as the receiver and transmitter ordinarily used for telephone conversation—and the little device, weighing perhaps four or five pounds, which was the most important part of the "loud speaker" apparatus. But up in the gallery, behind a large curtain, were a dozen young men in charge of a bewildering collection of motors, switchboards, wires, switches, bulbs, telegraph instruments, etc. It was there that the magnifying of the sounds, which came over the wires was done.

And up near the ceiling of the huge room were several large horns from which came the loud tones of the men in their ordinary voices into telephone receivers, and the loud tones of the voice of Mr. Stevenson, who spoke in a common conversational pitch at the head of the room.

CAMBRIDGE CAR LINE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Increased "rush hour" service on six Cambridge surface car lines of the Boston Elevated Railway Company were announced this afternoon, to become effective tomorrow. The changes in service will be as follows:

Harvard Square-Kendall Square line increased from 7 1/2 to 6-minute headway in "rush hours"; Belmont-Harvard Square increased from 7 1/2 to 6-minute headway in "rush hours"; Huron Avenue line increased in "rush hours" from 8-minute headway to 4-minute headway; new "rush hour" service established between Inman Square and River Street to relieve traffic on the Porter Square-Albino line; increased "rush hour" service on the Watertown-Harvard Square line during normal hours from 7 1/2 to 6-minute headway.

RHODE ISLAND STRIKE BOARD SEEKS MANDATORY POWERS

Failure in Textile Situation Results in Proposal to Ask the Legislature for Authority to Get facts and Enforce Decision

PROVIDENCE, March 10 (Special)—The State Board of Mediation and Conciliation will meet Monday to consider a proposal to ask the Legislature to amend the statute under which the board functions so that the body may have mandatory powers to conduct investigations and enforce its decisions. Announcement to this effect was made today by Commissioner of Labor George H. Webb.

When the board last week abandoned attempts to induce textile manufacturers and operatives to compromise their differences and so end the Rhode Island textile strike, it was announced that legislation extending the powers of the board would probably be sought.

Commissioner Webb, in a statement made public today, declared that the effect of the strike was being felt in a financial way by business interests all over Rhode Island. Wages lost to textile strikers he estimated at nearly \$2,000,000 since the strike began. For the purposes of this estimate, he explained, he took the number of workers as 15,000 and the average weekly wage as \$17.55. Both these figures he declared to be extremely conservative.

Spending had been restricted on the part of many other workers, due to the strike, Mr. Webb claimed, and other lines of business dependent on the textile mills had been slowed up.

The Glenlyon Yarn Dye Works of the Sayles Finishing Plants at East Providence, employing about 100, did not open this morning. This is the first additional plant to be closed by the strikers in two weeks. Mass picketing had been carried on at that plant and the Glenlyon Print Works, another Sayles mill, for several days. At the print works it was stated today that 85 out of 550 employees have quit work.

The judiciary committee of the State Senate announced today that it would hold a public hearing next Wednesday on 48-hour bills now pending. A week later a public hearing will be held on a bill prohibiting night work by women and children.

Lawyers for the cotton mill men yesterday appealed to the Governor to end mass picketing, "an action regarded at the State House as a testimonial to the efficacy of this form of opposition to strike breaking. Harry Parsons Cross and Richard B. Comstock, counsel for the employers against whom the strike is directed, declared mass-picketing to be unlawful. They were in conference with Governor Sam Soule and Attorney-General A. Rice on the matter for several hours.

The provocation for this protest was in action of United Textile Workers pickets, forcing the closing of the Glenlyon Dye Works at Phillipsdale by mustering overwhelming numbers of pickets there and urging the workers away. It was stated that the Attorney-General had taken the claims of the mill men's lawyers under consideration.

Radical Propaganda

Alleged by the Police
MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10 (Special)—The discovery that agencies supposed to be out of New Hampshire are taking advantage of the textile situation in this city to make radical propaganda was made yesterday by the police department, which picked up a number of circulars. While they would not make the contents of the handbills public, the police declared that they were similar in tone to those which caused a flurry of excitement in the city last May.

The prospective arrival of Samuel Gompers is the outstanding event of the week, and a strike leader. While they have received no official word from the American Federation of Labor president, the strike officials expect that he will reach Manchester Sunday morning and are planning to have him address two audiences Sunday evening.

Another Sunday speaker just announced is Elizabeth Glendower Evans of Brookline, Mass., who some time ago pledged her aid to the strikers. Mrs. Sarah Conboy, international secretary of the United Textile Workers, is still another who will be heard at Sunday's mass meetings.

Episcopal Clergymen

Condemn Rejection of Conciliation Proposals

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (Special)—Clergy of the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island have condemned the rejection of conciliation proposals in the textile strike, and in a statement made public yesterday by the Rt. Rev. James De are resolutions urging mediation for the public good. Bishop Perry's statement to the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation on the resolution which was unanimously adopted, is as follows:

"It must be evident to all thoughtful citizens who have been observing Wolf Perry, Bishop of the Diocese,

the deplorable situation in the textile industry of the State that the conflict concerns more than the interests of the employer and the employed. There must be considered a third factor, the general public, which ultimately will have to suffer more than will any single group from a failure to reach a mutual understanding and a just settlement.

"Unwillingness of either party in the conflict to consider claims of the other in reasonable conference indicates a lack of conciliatory spirit, which vitally affects the public welfare and offends the public conscience.

"It is with this aspect of the matter that the Christian church is immediately concerned. The church ought not and does not attempt to pronounce upon the technical questions involved. These questions are involved in economic laws which take their course. Underlying these however, are great moral principles for which the church feels directly responsible.

"Prompted by this conviction the clergy of the Episcopal church, in conference with the bishop of the diocese, have by unanimous action adopted a resolution which it has communicated to the board of mediation, believing that in the continued efforts of the board and through the conferences it may bring about, there is to be found the only immediate hope for the exercise of mutual consideration, which many believe in the beginning would have prevented the present deadlock."

A copy of the resolution follows: "Resolved: That inasmuch as the conflict in the textile industries of Rhode Island, both in its origin and continuance, has indicated a lack of the spirit of Christian conciliation at a time when mutual consideration was essential, we, the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Rhode Island, express through Bishop Perry, to the Board of Mediation, our approval of its purpose and our hope that the board will continue its efforts to bring about a conference between representatives of the parties in conflict to the end that through such conferences the principal of cooperation for the public good may be established, and that a settlement may be reached securing justice to all concerned."

Simultaneous with the privilege of publicity to these resolutions came the announcement that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor will come here from Washington to make two addresses to the strikers on Sunday.

Hamilton Mills Reopen

LOWELL, Mass., March 10—The Hamilton Mills, which closed their doors a month ago after announcing a 20 per cent wage cut, resumed operations today with a reduced force. Pickets were established at the mill gates by non-working operatives.

TREMONT TRUST MERGER FAVORED

Governor Cox Will Consult on Value of Assets

Governor Cox will have a consultation with Joseph C. Allen, bank commissioner, to determine the value of the assets of the closed Tremont Trust Company, following his conference yesterday with a committee of the former directors of that bank. The directors, headed by President Asa French, indicated to the Governor their willingness to listen to a proposition for merger with some other bank, in which all the interests of the Swig family would be withdrawn. Names of individuals or institutions willing to buy the assets and liabilities of the closed trust company and pay the depositors were not divulged, but according to Simon Swig, who was a member of the committee that called at the executive department, there are several possible customers and two of them are in Boston.

"The directors," Governor Cox said, "declared that if any bank desired to take over the assets and liabilities of the Tremont Trust Company on fair terms they are ready to cooperate, and such an arrangement would be satisfactory to the directors. They said that this applied to any bank, the sounder the better."

The Governor said that Mr. Swig had not filed a list of the banks. The committee, in fact, indicated only that they feel that people may be interested in such a proposition. The Governor added that this attitude appears to be a step in advance, inasmuch as there has not been any willingness in the past to sanction such a taking over, or to cooperate in it.

The committee which saw the Governor consisted of Messrs. French and Swig, as already mentioned, also of Benjamin Swig, Thomas J. Boynton, Gilbert H. Noyes, John S. Slater, John F. Sullivan and William T. Miller. It was announced that the executive committee has engaged George L. Mayberry as attorney. He is in New York, but expects to see the Governor very soon.

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special)—Columbia University has offered a scholarship in mining or metallurgy in its School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, the recipient to be named by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The scholarship is for \$350 per year, to which the Woman's Auxiliary of the above mentioned institute has added \$200.

Plumbers' Wage Reduced
LEWISTON, Me., March 10—Wages of journeymen plumbers will be reduced 10 cents an hour beginning May 1. It was announced yesterday by the Master Plumbers Association of Lewiston and Auburn. The Master Plumbers agree to absorb half the reduction and ask their employees to shoulder the other half. The new wage scale is 90 cents an hour, 35 cents below the maximum during the war.

RADIO TELEPHONE CONTROL ADVISED

Allocation of 20 Wave Lengths to Senders Is Also Urged Upon Government

WASHINGTON, March 10—Allocation of 20 wave lengths among the various classes of wireless telephone senders and government control of establishments of all commercial wireless transmitting telephone stations are recommended by the three committees of the government radio conference made public today.

The recommendations do not provide for government control of receiving stations, which Secretary Hoover has said have increased into the hundreds of thousands in the last few months. Amateur transmitting stations, under the committee's proposals, would be given exclusive use of wave lengths from 150 to 200 meters and share with technical and training schools wave lengths of from 200 to 275 meters.

Other recommendations are that wave lengths below 6000 meters should in a general way be reserved for "radio telephone" service, but that those wave lengths which have become fixed in service for telegraph service within this range, such as S. O. S. signals, shall be retained. The committee's report expressed the hope and expectation that the radio telephone may ultimately keep wave length range from zero to 6000 meters.

The committees urge that time periods assigned to the different transmitting stations for the various services be placed under the control of the Commerce Department and also that the radio telephone be accorded the status of a public utility.

The recommendations have been transmitted to interested organizations and companies for consideration and the full conference will meet again in two or three weeks to formulate its final report.

The committees urge that the radio laws be amended to give the Secretary of Commerce adequate legal authority for the effective control of the establishment of all radio transmitting stations except amateur, experimental and governmental stations.

The present development of the art of wireless telephony, the committees find, warrants the separation of 20 wave bands. The committees recommend that priority first be given broadcasting service, and that broadcasting be divided into priorities in this rotation: government, educational and public, private broadcasting including entertainment, news, etc., and finally toll broadcasting.

In addition, wave length of 150 and 275 meters for the amateurs, additional wave lengths might be assigned to them for some opportunity in experimental work. The amateurs, under the recommendations, would arrange among themselves as to the division of their wave bands into different varieties of amateur work.

The wave allocations follow: government, nonexclusive, 6000 to 5000 meters; fixed service radio telephony, nonexclusive, 3300 to 2850; mobile service, nonexclusive, 2650 to 2500; government, nonexclusive, 2050 to 1850; fixed station, nonexclusive, 1650 to 1550; aircraft radio telephony, exclusive, 1550 to 1500; telephony and public broadcasting, exclusive, 1500 to 1050; radio beacons, exclusive, 1050 to 950; aircraft radio telephony and telegraphy, exclusive, 950 to 850; radio compass, exclusive, 850 to 750; mobile radio telephony, nonexclusive, 750 to 650; mobile radio telegraphy, exclusive, 650 to 625; aircraft radio telephony, exclusive, 625 to 500; private and toll broadcasting, exclusive, 435 to 310; restricted special amateur radio telephony, nonexclusive, 310; city and state public safety broadcasting, exclusive, 285 to 275; technical and training schools shared with amateurs, 275 to 200 and amateur, exclusive, 200 to 150; schools, 200 to 275; and reserved, below 150.

Crowds Throng New York Show

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special)—Crowds are still thronging the Radio Exhibition here, 10,000 attending yesterday. Three times the entrance gates had to be closed awaiting the withdrawal of a part of those present to allow others to enter. Judging from the phenomenal attendance the last three days, it is expected that the number will reach at least 40,000 by closing Saturday night.

Another special demonstration of high frequency amplification in reception was the feature today, which was appreciated by many out-of-town amateur operators. Their visit here also brought the opportunity to meet personally for the first time fellow radio enthusiasts with whom they were in communication by means of wireless over a long period.

Tonight the finals of the code speed contest will be held and the contestant copying the greatest number of words a minute with least mistakes will be declared the winner. There will be first, second and third prizes. Tomorrow afternoon a side contest for women will be held and the prize will go to the one copying by hand the most words a minute with least errors. The exhibit will close Saturday night with a dinner, during which talks on radio equipment and accomplishments will be given by authorities connected with the show.

Unemployment Decreasing

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10—John J. Burke, deputy labor commissioner, yesterday estimated that industrial conditions in Connecticut had improved 10 per cent since January 1. Mr. Burke stated that the greatest improvement was shown in Bridgeport. He estimated that last fall 30,000 persons were unemployed in Bridgeport. In January approximately 14,000 were out of work and today only 9000 are without employment. There are now approximately 6000 without employment in Hartford, Mr. Burke stated.

'DRY' LAW TO BE ENFORCED, NOT CHANGED, IN ONTARIO

Promise of Rigid Enforcement and Caution of Dangers Involved in Strengthening Amendments Uttered By E. C. Drury, the Premier

TORONTO, Ont., March 10 (Special)—Efforts of the Ontario Government will be devoted to enforcement of the Ontario temperance act as it exists today, rather than to securing amendments to the measure itself. Enactment of such amendments without the direct sanction of the electorate might provide a loophole for further amendments, tending to weaken rather than to strengthen the act. Such, in effect, was the reply given by E. C. Drury, the Prime Minister, early yesterday afternoon, to a monster deputation from the Dominion Alliance Convention which waited upon the Premier and W. E. Ramey, Attorney-General, requesting a tightening up of existing temperance laws.

"You come to us," said Mr. Drury, in answer to the deputation, "asking certain amendments to the law, and with certain suggestions for its betterment, from your viewpoint, and I may say, from my own viewpoint as well. I have been a life-long teetotaler and temperance worker. But we must consider whether it is expedient to change the law. There have been great assaults recently from the other side. Only yesterday, a monster petition was delivered to me. I thought it was a lot of laundry packages, it was so bulky."

National Singing Contests Proposed

Intercollegiate Musical Corporation Plans New Enterprise

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9—Yale undergraduates were told by William S. Haskell, Yale '92, today that college singing competitions will be a great future. He congratulated the Yale Glee Club on almost perfect work in the contest last Saturday in New York with the light Yale song, "The Hand Organ Man." Harvard had a perfect score with "Give a Rouse."

Mr. Haskell said the proposal is to divide the country into zones, and bring about inter-zonal contests after the colleges in each zone had determined their own entrant. The national contests will be conducted by the Intercollegiate Musical Corporation, organized to promote excellence in male voice singing in colleges and universities.

'ODD JOBS' CALL IS BEING ISSUED

Governor's Committee Urges Spring Work for Unemployed

Householders with "odd jobs to be done" as well as the manufacturer and other employers, were urged today by the Governor's committee to promote cooperation in providing immediate work as the spring season opens. The committee particularly emphasizes that the small bits of repair and cleaning up that can be done around homes will total to provide far greater employment and relief than any individual employer can give.

Many persons who have been unemployed for considerable periods of time, the committee says, are near the end of their resources. Large increases in the expenditures of public and private relief agencies do not entirely prevent cases of actual want. Temporary work will afford a great relief, the committee holds, and the interest and cooperation of individuals is enlisted in providing it.

"Believing that each community," the committee says, "is the best judge of its needs, the committee hopes to stimulate citizens in general to exercise their ingenuity to meet the situation. The important thing is not whether the means taken to provide employment shall be by calling mass meetings or holding mass meetings, but that men who are unemployed, be set to work."

"Throughout the winter the committee has kept in touch with the situation in the State and has cooperated in promoting employment by public and private agencies whenever the opportunity offered. The latest reports received show that while the problem of unemployment has passed, an immediate return to normal conditions is not indicated."

DISSOLUTION DECREE AGAIN IS EXTENDED

NEW YORK, March 10—Federal Judge Learned Hand today granted an application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for extension until July 1, 1923 of a decree dissolving the suit of 1914, ordering disposition by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of its securities of the Westchester Street Railway Company and the Shore Line Electric Railway Company, and gold notes of the New England Investment and Securities Company, also was ordered.

Securities ordered disposed of in 1914, were those of the Connecticut Company, Berkshire Street Railway Company, Vermont Company and New York and Stamford Railway Company. Disposition of rights to stock and other securities of the Westchester Street Railway Company and the Shore Line Electric Railway Company, and gold notes of the New England Investment and Securities Company, also was ordered.

Gas Managers to Meet

The Guild of Gas Managers, an organization comprising about 100 members, who are employed as managers of the various fuel gas concerns in various sections of New England, will convene for their annual meeting at Young's Hotel tomorrow afternoon. Officers will be elected and informal discussion of subjects pertinent to the gas trade will follow the business session.

SAYS ALASKA BILL WILL BE PASSED

Congressman Curry Confident—Agriculture Interior Committee Promise Seen

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special)—"The bill providing for the transfer of the Forest Service in Alaska to the Department of the Interior will be placed before Congress and will go through," declared Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California, chairman of the Committee of Territories. Mr. Curry indicated he had assurances that the bill, which is a modification of one previously introduced, would not be opposed by the farm bloc as a bloc, but that several bloc members would vote for it.

This is in line with the opinion that an attempt is being made to effect a compromise between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior for allotting the forests of Alaska, while leaving the remainder of the Forest Service under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

The opponents of the transfer of the Forest Service had threatened to force a bill through Congress transferring the entire public domain from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, but Mr. Curry declared such a proposal was ridiculous. He criticized the leasing contract under which paper manufacturers obtain pulpwood from the government as so restrictive that manufacturers would not go into Alaska.

"I have letters in my office," said Mr. Curry, "from numbers of paper companies stating that they cannot operate under the leases granted by the Forest Service. As far as reforestation is concerned, they have failed utterly. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in the effort to grow trees on land that has been cut over. The trees are raised in nurseries and freeze when they are planted."

COLLEGE DEBATING BY RADIO PROPOSED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10—The possibility of James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, broadcasting an address to Yale alumni associations holding meeting simultaneously at many places in the country, from his office in Woodbridge Hall, was speculated on by the Yale Alumni Weekly today. The university president recently delivered an address by long-distance telephone to a gathering of schoolmasters, and the Weekly believes that radio broadcasting "can be harnessed to the needs of the university's graduate body."

It goes further and suggests intercollegiate debates under the new conditions, and the possibility of a university consisting of a faculty and a broadcasting speaking machine with a student body at home, even in Chicago and California. In these last named conditions the Weekly says Yale might specialize in geology, Princeton in history, Cornell in engineering, etc., with each college having its individual courses.

OPPOSITION TO TOWN PHYSICIAN INCREASES

EPSOM, N. H., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—Opposition to the article for an appropriation for a municipal physician, which the board of selectmen have placed in the warrant for the annual town election March 14, has found further backing in the alleged illegality of the proposed vote. It is claimed that under the constitution and laws of New Hampshire, no city or town has authority to appropriate money except for specified purposes enumerated in the laws governing the powers of towns.

There is no statute including among the powers of towns the right to maintain an official town physician or to make any indorsement of a financial nature to get a physician to move into a town. Those opposed to the proposed appropriation have been advised by these counsel that the only legal method by which the appropriation may be made is by a grant to the support of the Red Cross with the understanding that the Red Cross will furnish a physician.

W. J. BURKE CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special)—William J. Burke, well known to all the railroad workers of the country, now representative-at-large from Pennsylvania, has announced that he will be a Labor candidate for United States Senator, opposing George Wharton Pepper in the approaching primaries.

This is regarded in political circles here as an important indication of the activity which organized Labor will show in politics. It is expected that Labor will concentrate in an attempt to make a good showing for its candidate in the state where Boies Penrose ruled so long.

TRAVELERS SUPPORT ROOMS PRICES BILL

Representatives of several travelers organizations appeared before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday to support a bill requiring that hotel owners and managers be required to post a notice of the price of a hotel room in the respective rooms.

The bill provides that the rooms price be filed with the application for license and that the prices cannot be increased without 20 days' notice. The bill was supported as curbing excessive and exorbitant prices at times when profiteering is made easy by the demand.

CHILDREN HAVE LIBRARIES OF THEIR OWN AT SCHOOL

Work of Massachusetts Commission Extended Into Classrooms, and Traveling Bureau Fills Local Needs of Communities

"Why a school library?" Thus queried a visitor as she paused in her tour of one of Boston's finest high schools to glance again at the attractive, quiet room lined with books where some 18 or 20 pupils were absorbed in reading or looking up references. The value of what they were doing was obvious, but why the school library, were there not enough libraries in town to supply the needs without the necessity of one in school?

"The school library helps to form the library habit," smiled the teacher. "It is a great factor in extending the cultural and educational influence in the after-school days. Strange as it may seem to one who has had the companionship of books all his life, there are many homes where books are hardly as much as an accessory. Whether this is so or not, to bring the pupil into intimate relationship with books, to find in them friends and companions as well as helpers, is a great function of the school library. This in addition to their value as immediate aids in the school work."

More Convenient to Reach
As explained by Thomas D. Ginn, former librarian at the Boston Trade School, the town library, though so convenient as that of the school and requires time to reach, time which many of the boys and girls can ill spare. Some of them work after school hours to help out the family income. Others are engaged in household tasks and the remainder are more or less busy with music lessons, dancing classes and other activities which supplement those of the school.

"In the time it takes to go to the public library and be served there, a boy can drop in here and look up all the references for a given lesson or read something worth while," said Mr. Ginn. "He comes to attach value to this and by the time he leaves school this is great enough to cause him to exert considerable effort to visit a public library, and to take greater interest in building up a library of his own. He becomes familiar with library methods, he knows how to use and handle books. He feels no stranger when he enters the large library of the city or town. He is at home in the library. It is a part of him."

The public libraries themselves appreciate the value of this and are co-operating with schools even in remote districts to bring the library to the children and to familiarize them with the treasures the library holds for those who ask. To this end the Library Commission of Massachusetts, which has its counterpart in many other states, lays special emphasis on its work with the schools. Two years ago it was, indeed, made a division of the School Department.

Library Goes to School
"The school and the library need each other," says Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary and library advisor of the commission. "Neither can fully perform its function without the other. It is an important part of our work to assist teachers and pupils to gain access to the rich stores of literature and illustrative material now at their disposal. The generous and wise use of such material has already transformed many a school."

Not every school, not even every high school, can have a library of its own. Therefore the public library goes to the school. Co-operating with the school the library sends groups of books a-visit. In almost any schoolroom throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may be seen a shelf of books from the public library which are distributed among the pupils by the teacher. They are more or less supplemental to the classroom or may be pure fiction, but always selected by the teacher as suited to the needs of her class. As a rule the children are eager to get the books. Even those with home libraries of no mean proportion attach a special importance to the book brought home from school. The average child receives in school a training in the selection and use of books not given at home.

Not only do they supply books where there would otherwise be none, but the traveling library brings to the school or to the town library, with special reference to the needs of the school, books that it might not otherwise obtain. Its appropriation not making it possible or expedient to purchase many of the new or higher-priced books. It is the function of a specially appointed agent, Miss E. Louise Jones, of the Library Commission of Massachusetts, to visit all public libraries of the State to ascertain their needs and assist in meeting them.

Books sent to these towns are largely children's books to supplement books in their libraries for use in the schools, and are to be sent as deposits to the schools. The field secretary not only visits the libraries and reports on their needs, but responds to calls for help in solving problems of administration and of building.

Voluntary Aid Given
If the library in a small town is in need of a thorough reorganization the division sends a cataloguer, the only expense to the town being her room and board. The interest of townspeople is solicited and volunteers have given freely of their time to do some of the mechanical work. In one small town 60 volunteers took part, giving in all 700 hours of volunteer labor. This was planned out in relays by an enthusiastic minister of the community. In another town having a population of 814 the volunteers numbered 84. Instruction in mending books is given at such times and children are taken in groups to the libraries.

money with which to start a library in the local high school. Waltham sets such value on the school library that it not only has one in its high school but also one in its new junior high school, the only junior high in Massachusetts that has a library. Merely to have a library does not complete the work. School libraries have existed that were kept locked except on rare occasions, where the key is usually missing. Such libraries are so forbidding that they are almost worse than none and one aim of the library division is to make them obsolete. Antithetic of this is the Pierce School library in Brookline, Miss Mary McKimmon, principal. Its windows are low and softly curtained. Low bookcases that any child can reach extend around the walls of the room topped by a few attractive ornaments. Chairs open wide arms to receive the reader and hold him comfortably in their depths. The doors stand hospitably open. It requires considerable self-restraint to pass them. The children run in at all times. They are on friendly terms with the books. The library is the home room of the school.

To make the high school library give the maximum of service, the library division urges rural librarians where possible, and that those who have not had regular training take special library courses. This is the summer school of library science at Simmons College for librarians in small towns where the appropriation is small and the librarian without training.

There are 424 free libraries in Massachusetts and only one town having none. That town, Newbury, however, pays for the privileges of the library in neighboring towns. Can any other state in the Union boast such a record?

There are 7,351,252 volumes free to all the people, giving an annual circulation of 15,352,399, making 3.9 books circulating per inhabitant of the State. There are 299 gift libraries in the State, 41 of these are Carnegie buildings.

LIBRARY DEPARTS FROM TRADITIONS

Amherst 'Peoples' University' Advertisises Its Attractions

AMHERST, Mass., March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Amherst, long the home of two colleges, has a university, if you please. So, at least, announces the new Jones Library, in its new half-page advertisement of its library facilities, in the Amherst Trade News.

The librarian, Charles R. Green, proceeds to quote Macaulay as his authority for declaring his library the university of the people of Amherst. Since its endowment under the will of Samuel Minot Jones, who left \$500,000 for the founding of a town library, the Jones Library has been an advertising library, and a community service of ever-increasing importance in the civic life of Amherst.

This week Miss Ruth Morse, high school teacher, is exhibiting a group of water colors in the library. Last week Frank A. Waugh of the Massachusetts Agricultural College exhibited his splendid collection of landscape photographs. Recently George L. Farley, chairman of the school committee, discussed the schools of Amherst at the regular Sunday afternoon lecture in the library forum. The library has arranged a program of Sunday afternoon lectures that is interesting to the townspeople of Amherst almost to the degree that the Saturday morning story hour interests the children.

Although the library has not yet started to build its proposed new home, and is so far housed in a suite of rooms comprising the second floor of the old Amherst House in the center of town, the librarian has not delayed his policy of providing the pleasantest reading rooms possible, first for children and then for the grown-ups, and of stocking his rooms with the best of those books that are not duplicated in the two college libraries.

The library is furnished not as a municipal hall, but as a group of comfortable and beautiful living rooms, colonial furnishings and oriental rugs helping to make the use of books a pleasure to the visitor. The proposed library is to be a colonial house, with books placed on shelves around the living rooms, and with other rooms for dramatics, for women's club meetings, for a forum, for meetings of all sorts to be expected in a community center. The residential house has been chosen by Mr. Green instead of a municipal building, because he feels that a library should be a place in which people can be quite at home, to which they will come to spend leisure moments, and will send their children for the books and periodical readings that the average home cannot supply. Further, the librarian believes thoroughly in the highest type of community service as the scope of a library's activities. His library rooms, as well as his books, he declares, should offer the best possible suggestions in home furnishings.

The Jones Library is the institution in Amherst today most used, most talked of, and of which most is expected in the way of community service, of any civic organization.

Art League Is Formed
BROCKTON, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Brockton Art League has been organized in this city with a definite object of developing better art in Brockton and vicinity. Brockton claims the distinction of leading all cities of the Commonwealth in the percentage of art students now studying in Boston and the aim of the new league is to have an art museum in this city. Leander M. Chubbuck, one of the city's leading artists, has been elected president of the new league.

RHINE ARMY COST PUT ON GERMANY

Nation Must Reimburse America for Occupation

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special)—Germany will be called upon to pay every cent of the cost of maintaining American troops in the occupied region under the terms of the armistice. A categorical declaration that the Harding Administration would insist on complete payment for the cost of the Army of Occupation has been made by the Department of State. The statement was thought necessary because of reports to the effect that while Great Britain and France were to be reimbursed, an effort would be made to get the United States to forego payment.

A table of costs compiled by the War Department recently shows that the German Government owes the United States \$225,000,000 on account of the army on the Rhine. Up to Sept. 30, 1921, the cost of the army and of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission had reached \$284,224,642. Only a very small fraction of this expense has been as yet footed by the German Government.

With this big bill, only one of many standing against Germany, officials here feel somewhat encouraged at the improvement shown in the curve of the German trade balance. That there has been considerable improvement is shown by the latest cable messages to the Department of Commerce.

The preliminary totals of the country's foreign trade for the month of January show that exports amounted to 2,030,000 metric tons, valued at 14,500,000,000 paper marks. Imports for the month totaled 2,310,000 metric tons, valued at 12,800,000,000 paper marks.

"The favorable balance by value of 1,700,000,000 marks," a cable message of yesterday said, "may be ascribed chiefly to the decline in grain and other food imports, although doubtless there is reflected also renewed efforts of Germany to approximate world prices by the use of export price supplements."

SOVIET RETREAT OVER, SAYS LENINE

Premier Proclaims Refusal to Have Russia on Probation

MOSCOW, March 9 (By the Associated Press)—Soviet Russia's economic retreat has ended and will go no further in its concessions to capitalism, Nikolai Lenin told the congress of metal workers in a brief speech discussing the Genoa Conference and Russia's internal problems. Simultaneously, Leonid Krassin in an interview with the newspaper Ivestia declared that Soviet Russia would not abandon her control of foreign trade.

The Soviet Premier appeared refreshed after his sojourn in the country. He said he had been unable to do all his necessary work because of illness, but now he hoped he was sufficiently recovered to be able to go to Genoa. "And tell Mr. Lloyd George it is no use to threaten Russia with things like probation."

He declared Russia had been tried and tested by more serious things during the last few years and knew that these were idle threats not to be carried out. He said he would be able to show the "barriers at the Genoa conference, whose principal purpose was trade with Russia, many important trade contracts already signed on Russia's terms. He continued:

"We have copies of many treaties between allied countries and Kolchak. It is no good now playing at forgetting that it is a pure waste of ink and radio space to inform the world that they are going to put Russia on probation. We shall see who is who, and who is going to put the world on probation. I hope to see Mr. Lloyd George personally and speak with him regarding this. I would say it is no good to threaten us with little things, because in so doing the threatener might lose their prestige. Attempts to put us in the position of a conquered country are nonsense. We, as merchants, know what we owe you and what you owe us, and also what should be your lawful profit."

TAKING OF BANK REPORT IS DENIED

The head of a Boston banking institution, whose name was not revealed, called on Governor Cox today for the purpose of confirming a rumor that the name of his institution had been given as one willing to take over the affairs of the Tremont Trust Company. When told that the statement was correct, he denied that he had ever made the offer.

At a conference with the Governor yesterday, Simon Swig said that he and a committee from the bank had told the Governor that there were several institutions willing to take over the Tremont.

Governor Cox said that the bank man in question had voluntarily called upon him to state that under no circumstances would his institution take over the Tremont.

INDIA CHALLENGES IN TENNIS TROPHY

NEW YORK, March 10—India challenged for the Davis Cup today in a cablegram to the United States Lawn Tennis Association. This is the ninth challenge received for the 1922 tournament.

The Indian team of last year, which included L. M. Das, A. A. Tyce, Mahomed Slem and S. M. Jacob, surprised many tennis followers by defeating France. This brought the Indian team against Japan, at Chicago. The players were obliged to return to England immediately after the match so they did not compete in any eastern tournaments. They said before leaving that if they returned in 1922 they would try to include some of the principal American cities on their schedule.



Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison

Traveler tells of experiences in and out of Russian prison

NEIGHBORLY VIEW OF RUSSIA IS URGED

Recent Political Prisoner Says too Much Stress Has Been Placed on Bolshevism

"Too much emphasis has been placed on Bolshevism in Russia. Ninety per cent of the Russian peasants could never be Communists because one of their fundamental instincts is individual possession." This statement was made in an interview today by Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison, who spent 18 months in Russia, 10 months of which she was a political prisoner in Moscow.

Mrs. Harrison gained admittance to Russia without the permission of the Soviet authorities in order to carry out her duties as The Associated Press correspondent. For eight months she worked un molested, becoming thoroughly acquainted with most of the prominent people in Russia. When the Polish offensive began, restrictions were sternly enforced, and Mrs. Harrison was imprisoned for illegally feeding American prisoners and conferring with opponents of the Soviet Government.

Mrs. Harrison told some of her experiences in Russia to an audience at Unity House last night, for the benefit of the fund to relieve famine sufferers in the Volga valley. Continuing her interview she said:

"The only way to establish a sane representative government in Russia and to bring her back to a normal, harmonious place in the affairs of the world, is to stop regarding her as a depraved outlaw and consider her a neighbor in the community of the world. Trade with Russia and recognition of her as a nation, whether we approve of her government or not, is the only means of preventing wholesale famine from annihilating the nation and bringing about tremendous economic waste."

"Life in Russia today is not the lurid, chaotic nightmare that people seem to imagine. Food conditions are hideous, of course, but the people are as normal and eager to work out their salvation in a sane way as any nation could be. The outward circumstances of families are ludicrously altered, but their natures are not. That is the distinction people do not make when they think about the Russians. They seem to imagine they have turned into a seething mob of stupid peasants under the dangerous power of frenzied, illogical leaders."

"I know a number of families who are living their lives just as they always did, except for the mere outward conditions. I often visited a family whose father had been a colonel, whose mother was a highly cultured woman and whose children were being educated in the conventional way. Under the Soviet rule, the father is a waiter in a café, the mother is a clerk in an educational bureau, the daughter is a clerk in a leather company, and the son is in the army."

"They live in an impossible apartment with no conveniences, and their food consists merely of the most meager rations, but they read the same books and enjoy the same culture they always did. The girl is studying dancing at the Soviet free school, and the boy is studying commercial art. They are a typical family, and not very different from a family in any other part of the world."

Mrs. Harrison is scarcely more than a girl, with a sparkling enthusiasm and a vivid way of telling what she has seen in the last few months.

"There is abundant hope for the young Russian generation," she said. "The frightful illiteracy that has been prevalent in Russia is disappearing, and the young people are avid for knowledge. At present they are being satisfied mainly with Soviet propaganda, but eventually they will revolt from that."

"The more intelligent of the peasants are beginning to grope in a vague way toward the idea of a representative form of government. The Soviet system is simply an enlargement of

the commissions system of government such as most cities in the United States have. Supplementing this, of course, is the occupational franchise.

"Astoundingly few people appreciate that there is a difference between the Soviet and Communist forms of government. There is a popular motto in Russia, 'Down with the Communists! Live the Soviet!'"

"Many people are opposed to foreign alleviation of the famine district, because they illogically believe the famine is a phenomenon of Bolshevism. It is nothing of the sort, having always been an imminent danger in Russia. The causes of the famine are several, the lack of machinery with which to run the little individual farms that had been allotted to the peasants, the bad transportation facilities, the bad industrial conditions in the cities, and the drought in the Volga region."

"But the situation can be handled if other countries are willing to help for a little while. If they are willing to help her over her zero hour, Russia is sure to work out her problem by an evolutionary process, and take her place in the world."

"Whether we like the Soviet Government or not, it is a real government. To refuse to help and continue to isolate Russia will complete the economic ruin of the country, with the consequent reaction upon world economics of strengthening the political dictatorship of the Communist Party, pushing them still further in their program of world revolution. The great mass of people in Russia must be given a chance to develop their moral force, and this can be accomplished only by giving them peace and food as an economic as well as humanitarian expediency."

ACTIONS OF CACHIN AROUSE INQUIRIES

Reports Abound That He Acted as Messenger to Soviets

PARIS, March 9 (Special Cable)—What part is Marcel Cachin, leader of the Communist Party, in the French Parliament, and regarded as the implacable opponent of the present régime—the man who promises a revolution on the Russian pattern for next week, or next month or next year—playing in the attempts at rapprochement between Moscow and Paris?

Amazing rumors are in circulation and have been caught up by French, English, and Belgian newspapers. The Christian Science Monitor, while unable to declare that these rumors are well founded, sees in the mere possibility of their existence and the belief in them in many quarters, a most significant sign. A few months ago they would have been scouted as absolutely incredible. Today, after interviews with Karl Radek and M. Rakowsky were printed here with apparent approval—interviews suggesting an abandonment of the spirit of mutual hostility and a search for a commercial and diplomatic understanding—even the most extravagant statements are taken seriously.

The story which, whether true or untrue, is retailed in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies and in the journals of different countries, is that M. Cachin is acting as intermediary. In the first place he fulfilled the mission of Herr Radek to Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, and even, it is alleged, saw Alexandre Millerand, the President.

In the second, he was charged with the French response. "Le Peuple" of Paris, the organ of the dissident Socialists, commenting on information which has already appeared in "Le Peuple" of Paris, "Le Peuple" of Brussels and the English "Manchester Guardian," adds that after M. Cachin returned from Germany he left for Russia. "Gossip in the periodical, 'Aux Ecoules,' which is often well informed, states that M. Cachin has promised not to create difficulties for M. Poincaré in the Chamber."

The Christian Science Monitor certainly does not corroborate these statements, but regards them, even if they are fantastically exaggerated, as of some importance. They serve to show a new atmosphere; they reveal and illuminate the changed manner of thinking, and genuine possibilities of bringing about a rapprochement between western countries and Russia.

Milk Production Honors Are Shifted

Connecticut Jersey Cow Gives 20,616 Pounds in Year

STORRS, Conn., March 9—A new record for milk production from a Jersey cow is claimed by Connecticut. Fauvic's Star, owned by A. V. Barnes of New Canaan, has taken it with 20,616 pounds of milk in a year against the best previous record for a Jersey of 19,891 pounds. The dairy department of the Connecticut Agricultural College attests the record, the comparative figures to establish which were provided dairy experts in other states. The test ended Feb. 24.

While Fauvic's Star took the crown for milk, she lacked only 35 pounds of making a world's Jersey record on butter fat, her production being 1005.9 pounds. The average fat percentage was 4.88.

KU KLUX KLAN HEAD TO ANSWER ATTACKS

William J. Simmons, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, has announced in a dispatch to the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor that he is now prepared to reply to the attacks that have been made on the organization and that he wanted to make his reply until "enemies of the Klan from within and without had exhausted their fire." He asserts that the campaign against the Klan, which began last summer, "produced an immediate and large and permanent increase in membership," and he declares that today the Klan is a stronger organization than ever before.

Another feature of the hostile campaign, Mr. Simmons says, was an attempted insurrection of members "whose desires to obtain control of the organization were generously accelerated by outside enemies through pipe line connections." This insurrection, he declares, has now broken down, just as, he asserts, the attack from enemies without broke down.

Mr. Simmons projects a series of statements purporting to reveal "what were the motives that inspired the attack on the Ku Klux Klan, who were the interests behind the scenes directing and financing the attempt to destroy us," and "what were the methods employed by those interests in procuring information on which their charges were fabricated." He promises to expose "a situation in this country which I believe few citizens yet realize, and which when they see it is certain to arouse in them an invincible determination that real Americans and real American principles shall control American affairs."

BANKERS TO DISCUSS POLICY AND PRACTICE

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special)—Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers' Trust Company, has announced preliminary arrangements for the 1922 convention of the American Bankers Association to be held in New York from October 2 to 7, at which it is expected about 7000 bankers will be present.

This will be the first American bankers' convention in New York in nearly 20 years.

"Serious questions of banking policy and practice, perhaps the most serious that have arisen since the war, will come before the convention," Mr. Prosser said, "and we expect the best banking talent from every section of the United States will attend." Mr. Prosser is chairman of the Committee of 100 Bankers, in charge of the arrangements, and will have as aids Walter E. Frew, chairman of the executive committee; Gates E. McGarrah, chairman of the finance committee; Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the reception committee; Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, chairman of the committee to welcome wives and daughters of the bankers; Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the committee on hotels; Mortimer N. Buckner, H. J. Cochran, and Guy Emerson head other committees. Mr. Emerson will be executive manager of the convention.

Among the bankers who are members of Mr. Prosser's committee are: Albert H. Wiggin, James S. Alexander, Stephen Baker, Percy H. Johnston, Charles E. Mitchell, Lewis E. Pierson, William C. Potter, Jackson E. Reynolds, and William Woodward.

FOREIGN DEBT BOARD TO BEGIN WORK SOON

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special)—Organization of the American Foreign Debt Commission will be undertaken by Secretary Mellon early next week, it was officially announced yesterday. Secretary Mellon is going on the assumption that this will be made possible by early Senate confirmation of the appointments of Senator Smoot of Utah and Congressman Burton of Ohio to serve on the commission. The legality of the appointments having been sustained by the Department of Justice. The absence from Washington of Secretary Hoover will not delay organization of the commission, Mr. Mellon said.

Negotiations between the commission and the ambassadors of foreign countries will be got under way as soon as the commission is put into working order, said Secretary Mellon. By fall it is expected that the negotiations will be for the most part completed and the debtor nations of Europe will know "where they stand in their financial relations with the United States." No additional legislation will be necessary unless the commission finds it necessary to exceed the powers delegated to it in the matter of time extension.

Secretary Mellon also indicated that the commission would keep a watchful eye on loans being sought of private banks by foreign interests, and that the government in its cooperation with the banks would follow a definite policy, even though it would have no power of direct control over these loans.

TREATY DEFENDERS WIN SKIRMISHES

Confidence Grows in Passage of the Four-Power Pact as Attacks Fail

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special)—The battle for the ratification by the United States Senate of the four-power Pacific Islands treaty has passed its first phase. Attacks and counter-attacks on wide fronts have been delivered by the opponents and the defenders of the treaty, with the result that it is now entirely possible to gauge the situation with approximate accuracy.

On the whole, there is little question that the defenders of the treaty have had the best of it. Confidence in the ability of Administration leaders to obtain more than the necessary votes for ratification has increased rather than diminished, and that this is so is clearly revealed by the fact that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, is pressing for the conclusion of the debate.

Opponents Are Divided

The weakness of the opposition, the debate has revealed, is not so much a weakness of numbers as the lack of a rallying cry, the failure to agree on a direct point of attack and the lack of solidarity among the foes of the pact regarding what exactly constitutes their reasons for disapproval. In other words, the opposition is not a homogeneous body, but rather an aggregation of factors which are fighting against the treaty for reasons the merest tyro in the political arena can see are diametrically opposite.

A few instances developed thus far will show the absence of a unified purpose behind the opposition. The Borah-Johnson faction, bearing aloft the banner of "irreconcilability," hammer away to the old tune that the United States is entering an "entanglement alliance" and, therefore, is on the road to disaster. The group of Democrats lined up against the pact are far from agreed regarding the reasons actuating them. Some of them are against the treaty merely because the Republican Administration framed it. It is the old question of "old scores to settle."

Some of the Democrats condemn the pact because it falls so far from the old line of American policy enough in the way of assuring peace. Others, particularly the erstwhile adherents of President Wilson, see in it the ghost of an "alliance," as distinct from the League of Nations, and they loyally cry their anathema at the departure from Wilsonian tradition.

Various Attacks Ended

The attacks have been, on the whole, in the nature of pin pricks rather than concerted drives. The treaty, it was said, left the Lansing-Ishii agreement untouched and therefore left Japan with still a claim to an undefined sort of hegemony on continental Asia. President Harding speedily replied to the Borah resolution, asserting that the Chinese general treaty by itself had nullified whatever claims Japan put forward to special privileges on the basis of the Lansing-Ishii agreement. Senator Borah himself accepted the explanation, and agreed that the mere statement of the President was conclusive on the point. That was the end of this particular raid.

Then James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, discovered a veritable mare's nest in the alleged fact that the treaty did not end the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The drive was started by the Missouriian in his best exuberant fashion, only to find that he was entirely mistaken about the facts of the treaty, and that it specifically nullified the Anglo-Japanese alliance, in so many words. He admitted his ignorance of the treaty he was trying to defeat, but it is a singular fact that the revelation is not to be found in the Congressional Record. Senatorial courtesy, be it noted, permits the elimination of any part of a speech and Mr. Reed took advantage of it.

Then came a demand to know who framed the treaty; Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, made much of it. An examination of the speech, however, shows that the grievance is largely based on the fact that "Balfour's brains and Prince Tokugawa's hand wrote it." Everyone who followed the work of the Washington Conference knows that the treaties were framed, drafted, reframed and remodeled, time and again. They were often framed by a committee of drafting experts whose names are unknown to the public and who are of slight importance. Like the other attacks this one has missed the target.

The long guns of the "irreconcilables" will keep on booming for some time despite Mr. Lodge's desire for speedy action. On the whole, however, the Administration is not in serious danger. Mr. Lodge and his lieutenants are resting easier, though the situation is too delicate to permit them to go to sleep.

Mr. La Follette to Enter Fight

MADISON, Wis., March 10 (Special)—After a month's stay in Madison, Senator Robert M. La Follette returned to Washington yesterday, to take part in the fight against the four-power Pacific pact. He intends to return to Madison during the latter part of May to open his campaign for reelection.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ASKS FOR HELPERS

The office of the district attorney of Suffolk County is overwhelmed with work with approximately 8000 cases to be disposed of. Thomas C. O'Brien, the incumbent of that office, told the legislative committee on Ways and Means today in support of a bill for the employment of four additional district attorneys for one year. He said that the number of cases is about 50 per cent greater than at other times and he attributed this to the fact that there was a falling off in work done in the office due to the pendency of charges against Joseph Pelletier. There was no opposition.

PANAMA LINE SALE STRONGLY OPPOSED

Testimony Recalled That Federal Control Equalized Rates for Americans

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special).—Carrying out of the program of the War Department and of the Shipping Board looking to liquidation of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company is a matter that intimately concerns American shippers dealing with Caribbean and South American markets, and opponents of the proposed liquidation of these lines contend that it was not for the operation of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company as a government concern, foreign shipping companies would have established a monopoly that virtually would have resulted in driving American trade out of the markets.

In this connection, testimony given some time ago before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is recalled as revealing the extent to which American shippers were discriminated against by foreign lines before the government operated service to the Canal Zone took the wind out of the sails of the foreign ship owners and compelled them to equalize rates from United States ports with the rates from European ports in order to secure business.

Mr. Rossbottom's Statement

In a statement to the committee on the situation that confronted American shippers when they were at the mercy of the foreign companies and the American private companies, Thomas H. Rossbottom, vice-president of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, said:

"The first situation we encountered was this: the distance from New York to the Canal Zone is approximately 1975 miles, say 2000 miles; and the distance from the nearest port in Europe to the Canal Zone is about 2000 miles greater. The steamship lines from Europe, involving a haul of 2000 miles more than the haul from the United States, were charging the shippers from Europe less than the same steamship lines were charging shippers from the United States for a haul of 2000 miles less. That same condition also existed on the coast of the west coast of the United States and to Europe. The carriers on the Pacific coast, with the exception of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, were all foreign steamship lines."

"What justification was offered for the excess rate, considering the distance of the haul?" he was asked.

No Reason Given

"It was just a question that they could get it, and they got it. There was not any reason given at all," he replied. "The lines charged the American shippers much more than some of the same lines charged their European shippers, because some of those foreign lines were also operating from the United States."

"In other words, they had a conference agreement and the freight coming from the United States was made to pay a higher rate than freight coming from Europe?" a member of the committee put in.

Mr. Rossbottom: "Exactly. The same situation existed on traffic from the west coast of the United States and Europe in the rates charged by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, a foreign line; the Chilean line, a foreign line; and later on the Peruvian line. The Peruvian line was not in existence at that time, but the other two foreign lines I have named charged rates to Europe on this basis—on coffee, for instance, the rate to Europe was 60s. The same commodity, to New York, involving a haul of 2000 miles less, would pay from 80s. to 90s. In other words, the carriers got out of the traffic whatever they could. The operating officers took that question up with the board of directors and were instructed to arrange, as far as we could, to establish rates from the United States and to the United States on at least as low a basis as the rates to and from Europe."

Required Four Years

"It took us four years to accomplish anything in that direction; but finally we succeeded in doing it. We were able to do it because we controlled the railroad across the isthmus and we practically controlled the rates to New York by our steamship line. We also had the right to insist with these foreign steamship lines that if they did not fall in with that policy we would not accept their cargo on the through billing basis. So that, at the beginning of the war between Great Britain and Germany, the rates from the United States to the countries of Central and South America, on the west coast, and the rates from those same countries to the United States, were on a parity with the rates to and from Europe solely by the action of the Panama Railroad Company and its steamship line."

"If you had not owned the railroad, you could not have done it?"

Mr. Rossbottom: "We could not possibly have done it if we had not owned the railroad and the steamship line between the Canal Zone and New York. The mere fact we owned the railroad and the steamship line made it possible to accomplish that purpose."

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS IN ROAD ESSAY CONTEST

AMHERST, Mass., March 7.—High school pupils all over the United States have been invited by the Highway and Highway Transport to take part in an essay contest on the subject, "How Good Roads Are Developing My Community." The extension service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has agreed to conduct the contest in Massachusetts. All high school pupils are eligible to compete for the award, a scholarship providing tuition and expenses for four years' attendance at any college or university. The essay must not have more than 700 words and will be graded on knowledge of the subject, composition and appearance.

Greatest Title, 'American Citizen,' Desires No Other, Says Earl of Heir

Chicago Lawyer, Heir to British Estate, Satisfied to Remain What He Is

CHICAGO, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—Cyril Woodward Clibbey Armstrong, self-made Chicago lawyer, today learned that he was heir to an English earldom. The news had little effect on him, however, for he calmly informed newspaper reporters that he already possessed the greatest title in the world, that of an American citizen, and desired no other.

Mr. Armstrong received a communication which had been sent to friends by the Consular Department in Washington in response to queries from relatives in India asking that he be located. He produced many letters and documents to prove that he was the man sought, but said he knew nothing of the title he is supposed to have inherited. He became separated from his family when a child and had worked his way up to membership in the bar through night schools. Previously he sold newspaper subscriptions for a living, worked on Canadian farms, and finally became a reporter.

The letter asking that Mr. Arm-

strong be traced was written by the British Vice Consul in charge at Nairobi, East Africa, to the State Department at Washington. It stated that the Armstrongs recently had fallen heir to an earldom, that Cyril was the immediate heir, and that his younger brother, Capt. St. John Sherverton, was seeking Cyril. The letter was forwarded from Washington to Mayor P. J. O'Brien of Quincy, who located Mr. Armstrong in Chicago.

"I know nothing of the title," said Mr. Armstrong today, "but I do know that I am the Armstrong sought. If the reports of a title prove correct—well, I'll cross that bridge when I come to it. I came to this country, became an American citizen, fought my way up to a position of respect in this community and it will always be foremost in my mind that I hold the greatest title in the world—that of American citizen. This is a bad day for any other title and I have no desire to change. I am satisfied to be an American. If they really have a title and a big estate for me as it is reported—I don't know what I'll do. I claim no title now."

GENOA DECISION APPROVED BY FREDERIC COUDERT

International Lawyer Says Present Status of Treaties and Fact That Soviets Have Been Invited Renders America's Refusal Wise

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special).—Frederic Coudert, well-known international lawyer, was inclined to approve today of the Administration's refusal to enter the Genoa conference as disclosed in the note of Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and gave as two of the chief reasons for the step the still incomplete nature of the treaties which came out of the Washington Conference and what he characterized as the Allies' mistake, which he said was keenly felt in certain quarters at Washington, in having the Russian Soviet Government to take such a prominent part in the forthcoming Genoa agenda.

"Every man must feel a natural hesitancy," said Mr. Coudert to a Christian Science Monitor correspondent today, "in seeming to disapprove of international conferences, especially at the present time, so many deeply important matters remain to be conferred upon. I feel sure that the Administration only hesitates in this one for reasons of quite unusual significance. Personally, I can think of two reasons against going into this conference which appeal to me strongly, in spite of my belief in general that America ought to keep as close a liaison with the European situation as possible."

Fruits of Conference

"First, the country owes it to itself to make the Washington Conference a success before it takes on any more international action. With the treaties and resolutions that represent the fruits of that Conference still before the Senate, what happened at Washington is still in a state of flux. I think we should demonstrate unmistakably to the world that we can negotiate and ratify treaties in a businesslike manner before we do anything else. To be coming out of one conference while we were going into another would be confusing for the future, while it would endanger the constructive results of what we have already done."

"Secondly, there is a very strong feeling, which I share, that entering the Genoa conference would be a tacit recognition of the Soviet Government. The Soviets are altogether too pleased with their invitation to Genoa for our good. Until we are assured that life and property are regarded in Russia as they are regarded in any other European state, until, in other words, some satisfactory answer comes from Russia, to Mr. Hughes' conditions of March 5, we cannot afford to go any further toward having dealings with the Soviets. At present we regard what is going on there as nothing short of anarchy, and we will so regard it until the Soviets radically alter their economic program."

"In the present state of Russia's theories about the observance of contractual rights, about the continuance of national obligations handed in from one regime to another, we can do nothing but 'sit tight' and have nothing further to do with the Soviet Government whatsoever until we see the signs of a change. This, I believe, was a vital reason for not going into the Genoa Conference, and I think it was a sufficient one."

"Of course, England is supposed to be dealing with the Soviets, but I think England will not be so disappointed at our non-participation in the Genoa Conference, having regard to our reasons, which are well known in London, as some people think. England has got nothing out of her trade negotiations with Russia, and I do not think she is getting anything out of them, and she cannot really be annoyed at seeing us profit by her experience."

"As a firm believer in the efficacy of international conferences and as an ardent well wisher of this one, I am sorry things are so set that we cannot participate, but I think the world can rest assured that we shall fulfill our responsibilities toward international recuperation in other ways more suited to our national policy at this time."

America Watching

Relations Between

Russia and Europe

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special).—The indication that the Department

of State considered the relations between Russia and Europe one of the principal factors tending to prevent participation by the United States in the Genoa conference has more ramifications than appear on the surface. Coincident with the setting of the date for the conference, a new crop of reports in regard to Russia has appeared in the news, varying all the way from an alleged reaction on the part of Lenin and Trotsky to the first fundamentals of bolshevism to a willingness on their part to make any concessions required by the other powers to get even a modicum of recognition.

Whatever basis there may be for these reports, the Administration is understood to be of opinion that the Russian political situation is so intricately interwoven with European politics that until there is a housecleaning and an above-board showing of what is the goal and what the method by which it is sought, the United States will do better to continue its policy of aloofness from the council table where agreements are to be made.

"Upon the working out of the relation of Russia to Europe may depend the whole rebuilding of the economic structure of European countries," said prominent Administration official put it.

Freedom From Exploitation

This Administration has maintained that Russia must be free from exploitation. This was emphasized at the Washington Conference when the Far East problems might otherwise have been pressed for a settlement disadvantageous to Russia. There have been persistent rumors that Germany hoped to recoup herself by the exploitation of Russia, and that Great Britain and France were acquiescent in such a policy, but this government has no official information of such an agreement, nor was such an intimation carried in the note of Mr. Hughes to the Italian Ambassador. It is believed, however, that the conference of Hugo Stinnes, German capitalist, with London financiers last November was not lost sight of. The project of paying German reparations through the industrial restoration of Russia was reported to have been discussed then. Russia was to pay for the war and be reduced to economic subjection under the able management of Herr Stinnes, according to the reports of the scheme advanced by him.

So far as this Government is informed, nothing definite came out of these discussions, but it is possible that the project is merely held in abeyance pending the results of the Genoa conference and such opportunities as may be opened by clever manipulation of international exchanges and agreement.

Berlin-Moscow Conversations

In this apprehension may be found a partial explanation of Mr. Hughes' insistence in his reply to the Genoa invitation that Russian resources must not be exploited and that equal economic opportunity must be preserved. The fact that nothing has been made public by the Soviet Government regarding the character of the conversations that have taken place between the Russian Minister in Berlin and Herr Stinnes, it is believed, also influenced the American Government to restate its formula on this important matter. The American policy in regard to Russia, it is stated, is precisely what it was a year ago. The promises of Russia are not accepted by the United States.

Another item in the background which was not specifically referred to in the note was that of the necessity for budget adjustment by the governments of Europe. This is a point that has frequently been stressed by Herbert Hoover, in his talks on international rehabilitation, and it forms, with Russia, the main reasons why the United States will not go to Genoa. Officials here make it plain that they do not regard the threatening out of European political tangles at the Genoa parley subversive of its original purpose—the restoration of economic stability—and the refusal of the United States to participate does not indicate disapproval of the proceedings or a doubt of their success.

FRANCE DEPLORES DECISION ON GENOA

(Continued from Page 1)

exploiting the situation in which Russia finds herself in consequence of economic disorder produced by misgovernment.

With regard to the political character of the gathering, while there may be inevitable political questions, the efforts of France have been directed to getting the conference on economic terrain. There is no question of abandonment of the Genoa conference, which should be cleared up on the ground and, deeply as the abstention of America will be regretted, we shall endeavor to obtain from the conference all the beneficial results legitimately possible while proceeding cautiously.

Newspapers now comment with more freedom. L'Esclair remarks on the contradiction in American policy. "If the States refuse to be drawn into the current European affairs, they demand to be told where the current is flowing. Too occupied with their own concerns to intervene in ours they nevertheless request that nothing definite be done without them. Is this just, cordial or even logical?"

Among reasons which Liberal papers urge is the recent frank statement of Louis Loucheur which, if understood by financiers, is found in comprehensible by the masses. The American attitude is also interpreted as disapproval of present relations of France and Germany and the menaces of war which still darken the European sky. Not until there is a real pacification, and disappearance of complications, hostilities, and diplomatic intrigues will America believe it is possible to rebuild with hope of success. "Le Temps" remarks that the method of disarming first to balance budgets and restore confidence is putting the cart before the horse.

European Unity—Essential

First there must be confidence and credit and then general disarmament. It pleads that the basis of settlement is cancellation of inter-allied debts and debts toward America which will permit reduction of the German debt in corresponding proportion. Indeed these manifestations of American opinion have at least the effect of forcing France to consider the case that all costs there must be cessation of the policies which divide Europe into opposing camps. European unity must be substituted for European schism.

Le Journal Des Debats points out another cause of the American attitude, namely, the incredibly bad management of the French case at the Washington Conference. La Liberté puts its finger on the part of the American note dealing with Russia, declaring that if America is still opposed to the Soviets it is rather because she is against the allies, Great Britain or Japan obtaining hegemony over Russia. What she has in mind is the possibility that the powers should obtain concessions of mines and petrol wells at the expense of other countries. Without mingling in European affairs, America wants to exercise control over them.

Generally opinion is pessimistic. There are fears of a fiasco and, although reserve is shown, sometimes commentators break out into sharp criticisms.

Germans Little Concerned

By American Genoa Decision

BERLIN, March 9 (Delayed in Transmission) (Special Cable).—Conflicting telegrams from Washington and Paris referring to the United States Government's decision on the general question of the Genoa conference published this morning caused great confusion among the general public. The German Government itself this forenoon was unacquainted with the nature of America's decision and the brief telegram from Paris to the effect that the United States had definitely decided not to attend the Conference was first described as a French maneuver by the midday newspapers. Later telegrams from Washington on the subject were construed here as meaning that America will not attend the conference, but that the terms of its refusal suggest that, if Europe consents to certain stipulations of the United States and the conference is postponed, the United States may reconsider its decision.

"America's refusal" is the big news sensation this afternoon and is the subject of countless editorials here and in the provincial press. Reactionary/Nationalist newspapers which have resolutely opposed the Genoa project, express delight at the American decision which they profess to believe will mean the corpeoeding of the ill-fated conference."

Genoa Unpopular Recently

It must, moreover, be observed that even the regret expressed at America's reported decision in moderate newspapers and by moderate politicians is of a somewhat shallow character. It is becoming clearer that the early enthusiasm of the Democrats and Socialists and indeed of the great mass of the German public has considerably cooled. Regarding the Genoa project, says in the Berliner Tageblatt, "Germany must go to Genoa not because much benefit will be derived from it, but because international courtesy requires us to fulfill the engagement, having accepted the invitation. The American answer is regrettable though it represents exactly what we already knew was the government's attitude toward Genoa. America evidently thinks that Europe will begin the task of putting its economic house in order more quickly if the United States does not attend the conference than if it participated in

RAISING OF LIVE STOCK IN MASSACHUSETTS URGED

Chairman of Commission in Necessaries of Life Says Step Must Be Taken to Offset the Packers' Domination

Indications in the Massachusetts retail meat market tend to confirm the belief that "the so-called Big Packers" dominate the situation in their interests when they so desire," declares Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, in a statement today. He expressed his conviction that live stock must be raised in the Commonwealth or the farming industry of Massachusetts will further decline.

"Several Boston packers and representatives here of the large packers," Mr. Hultman said, "have advised me that they believe the animal industry, especially the raising of sheep, can be revived in Massachusetts. However, the farmer who has raised his animals cannot, under present conditions, get a fair price, if he is able to market them at all, as the retail

meat dealer fears his regular supply will be interfered with should he purchase local meat."

Mr. Hultman quotes federal figures showing that retail meat prices are higher in Massachusetts than in any other section of the country. The commission after study concludes that the retail meat prices are controlled first by what the people will pay and, second, by what competing dealers charge.

"Dealers here," the statement continues, "claim that the higher price here is due to the superior quality of meats demanded by Massachusetts housewives and the different methods of cutting meat in the various sections of the country."

Comparisons with New York, however, reveal no appreciable variation in quality, Mr. Hultman says.

debates the value of which it viewed with skepticism."

Understanding Observations

The Vossische Zeitung takes a somewhat similar line. "President Harding's answer, it says this afternoon, represents an effort of the American Government, through a conditional refusal to participate in the Genoa conference, to impose those economic preliminary conditions which it regards as essential to her collaboration in the task of world reconstruction. In view of America's trade depression and the huge budget for the coming year, it confronts the Washington Cabinet. It is obvious that no American Government could be in a position to cancel the debts or grant credits to a Europe which makes no attempt in general to make expenditure balance revenue. Through the clearness of its demands and the logic of its contents, the American answer constitutes a considerable step forward along a path which leads to genuine world reconstruction."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the organ of Hugo Stinnes, says "no surprise need be entertained that America shows no enthusiasm to cancel the debts and accord credits to Europe when the only result of so doing would be to reinforce the hegemony of France." The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The French saber-rattling policy first scared off the London financial world from granting credits, and has now had the same effect on the American Government."

Disappointment to Germany

NEW YORK, March 10 (Special).—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German consul-general here, said that President Harding's refusal to enter the Genoa Conference would be a great disappointment to Germany.

"With America out," he said, "France will be still more inclined to take the conference seriously, and I am afraid it will not be able to accomplish much. Germany, of course, will attend and will do her best to lay her cards on the table, for of course the conference is of great interest to her."

He can understand President Harding's desire not to embroil himself in European politics, and his actions are certainly consistent. But I think the time will soon come when such an attitude will be much less possible. The world is too small today for continued isolation of America from the overshadowing problems of Europe."

ELECTRICAL WORK DEVELOPMENT URGED

Further development of the electrical industry in the United States is the subject of a cooperative campaign being planned by the National Electric Light Association, according to C. L. Edgar, president of the Edison Illuminating Company of Boston and also head of the New England division of the association, who addressed a meeting of the division in the Hotel Vendome today.

Every dealer, jobber and contractor into the movement, which will be conducted by the association from New York. It will be led by the joint committee for business development, of which R. H. Tillman of the New York Edison Electric Illuminating Company is chairman.

At the morning's session M. H. Aylesworth of the New York Edison Electric Illuminating Company read a report by W. S. Murray, New York electric power expert, who was engaged by the association to report on the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The report stated that facts show private ownership superior to Government control, and also that, under control of the commission, power in Ontario costs 5 to 25 per cent more than in the United States, under private control, and 32 per cent more than in Quebec, also under private control.

BUSINESS SITUATION IMPROVEMENT NOTED

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Favorable reports from widely scattered localities indicate an improvement in business conditions, according to a bulletin issued today by Arthur Woods, chairman of the emergency committee of the National Conference on Unemployment. Reports indicative of the nation-wide upward trend, Mr. Woods said, have been received from a number of cities.

"There is every reason to hope that the worst is over and at no time has the situation been as bad as all indications pointed last autumn," Mr. Woods said. "The gratifying response of so many municipalities to the appeal to their sense of community responsibility has solved many a local problem, and anything which cities and towns can do to advance public projects to give even temporary employment, will be of double advantage and assistance right now."

MR. BORAH AGAINST NEW BONUS SCHEME

Senator Says Certificate Bill Would Show Republicans Have Broken Down

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Special).—Enactment of a soldier bonus bill on the basis of the latest proposal of a certificate issue, discountable at national banks, would be a signal to the nation that the Republican Party, placed in power by enormous majorities a little over a year ago, had suffered a "complete and ignominious moral breakdown," William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declared in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor today.

Senator Borah is only one leader out of many in both Houses who believes that effort to put this scheme up to President Harding, compelling him to assume the responsibility of either signing or vetoing the legislation is an "iniquitous procedure" on the part of representatives of the people. He believes, however, that it is a "first step"—not really a sincere effort on the part of Congress to give the one-time soldiers men a bonus.

"I sincerely trust," said the Idaho senator, "that the latest plan proposed is much worse from a financial, and certainly from a moral, standpoint than anything that has hitherto been proposed. Certainly if we owe these boys a bonus there is a high and honorable way to meet it, but to turn them loose with a certificate which they may pawn and pledge and barter like mendicants in the street is a shameful procedure which no self-respecting nation should brook for a moment. The very proposal is unbelievable. Of course, the truth is that it is not intended that the proposal should get further. It is merely a maneuver—a first step."

A Complete Breakdown

"If I thought Congress would pass such a measure, I would unhesitatingly conclude that the Republican Party had suffered a complete and ignominious moral breakdown which would shock the conscience of the country."

Condemnation by D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, of the insurance certificate scheme for financing the bonus as the "worst kind of frozen credit," aroused a great deal of criticism here, where Republican House leaders, on the eve of the Ways and Means Committee meeting, are making desperate efforts to check the rising tide of opposition to the new scheme for defraying bonus.

Aroused by what they term "unacceptable interference" with the bonus arrangements by the Comptroller of the Currency, Republican leaders of the Ways and Means Committee are making ready to demand on the floor of the House the reasons for the Treasury official in giving out such a statement to the country. James A. Fear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, for one, served notice that he would have something very definite to say about the propriety of the Comptroller's utterance, and would demand by what reason he sought to inject himself in the controversy over the bonus.

ASKS \$500,000 OF COSMOPOLITAN TRUST

Loren D. Towle of Newton has brought an action against the Cosmopolitan Trust Company for \$500,000, alleging the repudiation of contracts made by officers of the closed bank for leasing the premises occupied by the bank in the Newport Building on Devonshire Street. The plaintiff claims that the bank in 1916 entered into an agreement by which \$21,600 a year was to be paid and that in 1919 a lease was made out to go into effect May 1, 1922, under which an annual rental of \$45,000 was to be paid.

The plaintiff says that on Dec. 31, 1921, Joseph C. Allen, as state bank commissioner in possession of the bank, notified him that the bank was vacating and would not be further bound by the terms of the lease.



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WOOLEN CONCERN
SHOWS STRENGTHResults of Trying Business Year
More or Less of Triumph
for American Company

To have earned its \$7 common stock dividend with a comfortable margin to spare in a year characterized by erratic and advancing wool prices and distinctly indifferent buying on the whole of woolen and worsted goods, is another feather in the cap of the American Woolen Company's management. The financial statement reveals no tricks of accounting.

Allowance for depreciation by the concern, a vivid light upon its earning power, last year was wholly liberal, totaling \$3,185,000, compared with an average for the two preceding years, 1919 and 1920, which ran the sum from extreme inflation to acute deflation, of \$2,980,000. After this and all dividends the surplus was more than \$400,000.

Machinery Kept Busy

The operating net of \$9,192,000 in 1921 was roughly a third greater than the net of \$6,855,000 in 1920. The betterment was, of course, largely ascribable to the greater employment of machinery, which was running full tilt for nearly nine months of the year, contrasted with the 1920 record of a standstill of operations for the most of the second half of 1920. And in addition the inventory mark-down was not an important factor.

The active manufacturing operations, which in the winter months represented as high a capacity ratio as ever attained, were due, it is acknowledged, to a successful merchandising program. American Woolen opened its heavy-weight lines in March, much later than usual, but in naming surprisingly low prices the company secured all the business its big mills could handle. Then, turning the tables, by opening its lightweight lines in July, much earlier than had been figured and cleverly styling its goods it again corralled about all of the business available and filled its mills with orders.

A system of the size of American Woolen functions to advantage only when running at a high manufacturing ratio. That is why the company has never hesitated to sacrifice a margin of profit to volume of sales and that is why it came through 1921 successfully.

Financial Condition Good

The big woolen company closed the year in fine financial condition. Cash of over \$7,500,000 was equal to nearly three times the floating debt of \$2,789,000, while total quick assets of \$30,819,000 were six and one-half times the \$12,668,000 liabilities. Inventory at rising \$400,000 was back close to the 1918 level.

The wealth of assets is as notable as ever. "Net quick" at the close of last year was \$68,150,000, equivalent after deduction of the entire \$40,000,000 preferred stock issue at par, \$100 to \$70 a share on the \$40,000,000 common stock. The \$50,781,000 of plant adds \$127 a share to the common, making a total asset value of \$197 a share for the common stock or considerably more than twice the market quotation of \$88 a share.

It will be recalled that employees took only about 20 per cent of the holdings of common stock acquired by the company and which stands at \$66.50 a share. It is possible that a further offering may be made at a later date to employees but nothing definite as to the disposition of these shares has actually been formulated.

Future Appears Bright

The outlook for the coming year is encouraging. A spring business has been booked on women's wear and a satisfactory, though not a capacity volume, of staples placed by the big mills. The complexion of final earnings of the year will really depend upon the results of the lightweight goods openings next summer. In any event financial strength is such as to suggest the definite continuance of that which so much skepticism was expressed some months ago and which found reflection in a market price early last year of \$57 a share.

Dummer Academy Expands

NEWBURY, March 9. (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the trustees of Dummer Academy plans were inspected and approved which will make changes at the 183-year-old institution so that 25 more students may enter next fall. The old gymnasium will be remodeled into an assembly hall and the present school building altered into a dormitory. An extension has already been made in the dining hall so that 25 more boys can be accommodated.

Drinking Driver Fined \$75

LYNN, Mass. (Special Correspondence)—A chauffeur, of Swampscott, was fined \$75 by Associate Justice Edward B. O'Brien in the Lynn District Court yesterday, on his plea of guilty to the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor.

WEATHER

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; increasing southeast and south winds.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; increasing southeast and south winds becoming strong.

Northern New England: Rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; increasing southeast and south winds becoming strong.

Boston Temperatures

Official

3 a. m.	34	12 noon	48
6 a. m.	36	3 p. m.	50
9 a. m.	38	6 p. m.	48

Other Cities, 8 a. m.

Albany	32	Nantucket	28
Buffalo	30	New Orleans	60
Chicago	32	New York	40
Cleveland	30	Philadelphia	42
Hartford	32	Portland, Me.	30
Jacksonville	60	San Francisco	48
Kansas City	30	St. Louis	40
Memphis	42	Seattle	38
Montreal	24	Washington	44

Almanac, March 10

Sun rises, 6:08 a. m. Sun sets, 5:45 p. m.
Length of day, 11 h. 37 m.
High water, 11:15 a. m.; 5:40 p. m.
Light vehicle hours, 6:15 a. m. to 8:15 p. m.

JUDGE GARY SAYS
BUSINESS GAINING

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation, in an interview, said that the sun of prosperity is still shining, though it has been obscured by clouds. He also said that although there has been gradual if limited improvement in business conditions in the country, he had not seen substantial evidence of general and rapid recovery to normalcy, but he added that business was grinding slowly toward improvement.

Judge Gary's remarks follow: "Although there has been a gradual if limited improvement in business conditions during the last few months, I have seen no substantial evidence of general rapid recovery to normalcy, so called. Probably it is better so. The natural laws applying to business are grinding slowly, but surely, and will compel sooner or later a return to normalcy and prosperity. "If the laws of the country shall be sufficiently enforced to permit every individual to utilize his talent and energy without forcible interruption we shall soon see the prosperous conditions for which we have been anxiously and expectantly looking for many months."

"The sun of prosperity is still shining, though it has been unnecessarily obscured."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The wholesale price of beet sugar in Denver has advanced 10 cents a bag to \$5.10, seaboard basis.

January production of passenger automobiles and trucks was 90,486, against 78,995 in December.

Five new 5 and 10-cent stores and 11 new 25-cent stores are to be added this year to the S. S. Kresge Company's chain.

The Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica passed a preferential tariff of 25 per cent on imports of goods valued at \$50,000 and 50 per cent on Empire-manufactured cotton piece goods.

The American Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel, has received an order for 4300 tons of structural material, at a price understood to be \$42 a ton, for the new Philadelphia Free Library.

Stockholders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company have voted to double the capital stock of \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000, with 100,000 shares of \$100 each.

Out of a saving of \$70,000,000 in 1922-23, which the forthcoming English budget is expected to show, £25,000,000 of additional shares will be offered to stockholders share for share at \$100.

Up to Feb. 10 the Mexico oil field had produced 12,641,000 barrels, an average of 1015 barrels a well. A Humphreys Mexico company official says production may exceed 250,000 barrels daily, averaged, when the company's 75 wells are completed.

The New York Transit Commission voted in favor of the construction of an elevated railway, instead of a subway, for the uncompleted portion of Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line in Brooklyn. It is estimated the elevated road, as it will be called, would save the city \$4,000,000.

The first step in the merger of the Humphreys Texas Company and the Humphreys Mexico Company into a new \$15,000,000 corporation, the Humphreys Oil Company, was taken at a meeting of stockholders at Mexico, when the Humphreys Texas Company was dissolved.

Gold in this country is estimated at \$3,500,000,000. Of this, national banks hold about \$400,000,000 and the 12 regional reserve banks, \$2,336,054,000. The balance is in the Treasury, state banks, private banks and personal holdings.

The war department announces that it has sold since Nov. 11, 1918, \$249,740,727 of wool; prior to that date \$328,488,874 of wool, making a total of \$578,229,601.

The cotton trade in Boston, March 9, 1922, 4,205,297 pounds at \$1,209.836, which exceeds all the surplus wool the War Department had for sale.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo of New York has begun an investigation of a \$100,000 American Cotton Exchange and announces that the inquiry will embrace every angle of the cotton trade. The New York Cotton Exchange will be included and planters will be called to testify.

It is rumored that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is planning to acquire the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate), now that control of the Clover Leaf has been acquired by the latter. Such a merger would make a strong system, linking up Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis, with branch lines into important centers in the east and middle west.

Director of Clover Leaf, verified the report that control of the road had passed to the Nickel Plate. It is understood the purchase of stock amounted to \$1,500,000.

The Michigan securities commission has suspended the license to do business in Michigan of the brokerage house of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc. Assistant Attorney General Smith stated that the license was suspended for the following reasons: For failure to deliver stocks in accordance with contract; for unreasonably delayed deliveries of stocks and securities; for failure to furnish statements to customers showing time, place, price and name of person to whom stocks were sold or from whom bought as required by law; and for misrepresentation of stocks offered to customers.

Announces Senatorial Candidacy

With the League of Nations as one of the principal planks in his platform, and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment another, Washington Cook, whose residence is in Sharon and whose business is in Boston, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States senator. Mr. Cook says he will run whether Senator Lodge is a candidate or not.

RE-EXPORT TRADE
ON A BIG SCALEGains in This Respect Largely
Coincidental With Operation
of the Panama Canal

The big gains in the reexport trade of the United States, which have been coincidental with the operations of the Panama Canal, show a better "staying" power than those of the imports or domestic exports. Prior to the opening of the canal in 1914, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, reexportation of foreign merchandise never exceeded \$37,000,000 and in the year immediately preceding the opening of the canal amounted to \$34,895,000. With its opening they jumped to \$52,000,000 in 1915, \$61,000,000 in 1916, \$81,000,000 in the fiscal year 1918, \$171,000,000 in the calendar year 1919, and \$148,000,000 in the calendar year 1920.

With the big reduction in prices and general reduction in buying power, the 1921 imports of merchandise into the United States fell off 52 per cent as compared with 1920, and the domestic exports fell 46 per cent, while the fall in the value of foreign merchandise reexported was in the same year only 28 per cent, in fact, a 14 per cent increase. The tremendous gains in United States reexport trade which accompanied the operations of the canal have "come to stay." Certainly they are less affected by the 1921 slump in the general foreign trade than that of imports or domestic exports, since the total reexport trade still stands at \$108,000,000, compared with \$35,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the opening of the canal, and the fall off in 1921 is, as above indicated, far less than that of imports or domestic exports.

This "staying" power in the reexport trade in 1921 occurs especially in manufactured articles and in certain articles of food brought chiefly from Asia and Oceania. Mutton and lamb, for example, reaching the United States chiefly from New Zealand in the closing months of 1920 were reexported in very large quantities in the opening months of 1921, and the value of this single class of foodstuffs brought from abroad and reexported totaled more than \$9,000,000 in the calendar year 1921, compared with only \$42,000 in 1920, the total number of pounds of foreign mutton and lamb reexported in the full year 1921 having been 65,589,000, compared with 1,200,000 in 1920, and most of it was brought from New Zealand presumably across the Pacific and resold in part to Europe and in smaller part to our neighbors in North America. Sugar reexported in the form in which it entered the United States amounted in 1921 to \$16,824,000, compared with \$5,328,000 in 1920. Pig tin, chiefly produced in the Dutch East Indies and the Malay Peninsula, showed a total reexport in 1921 of 802,000 pounds, compared with 665,000 in 1920; silk manufacturers chiefly from the Orient showed a total reexport in 1921 of \$7,894,000, compared with \$4,745,000 in 1920.

Manufactures of cotton reexported in 1921 showed a total of \$2,092,000, compared with \$1,260,000 in 1921, lace alone showing a total of \$663,000, compared with \$310,000, while a single class, laces and lace articles, showed reexports of 4,339,000 yards in 1921, compared with 419,000 in 1920; cotton cloths 2,402,000 yards in 1921, compared with 2,075,000 in the preceding year.

Shirting cloths of flax, hemp or ramie showed a total reexport in 1921 of \$1,818,000, compared with only \$1,024,000 in 1920, and another product of fibers, burials, showed reexports of 3,705,000 pounds, compared with 3,267,000 in the preceding year. Materials for hats, bonnets, and hoods imported chiefly from the Orient show a total reexport of 143,600,000 yards in 1921, compared with 64,897,000 in 1920, and while another product of fibers, burials, showed reexports of 4,339,000 yards in 1921, compared with 419,000 in 1920.

Leather and manufactures thereof, despite low purchasing power abroad, show reexports of \$714,000 in 1921, compared with \$593,000 in 1920; motion picture films reexported 900,000 feet in 1921, compared with 216,000 in 1920, and while another product of fibers, burials, showed reexports of 3,705,000 pounds, compared with 3,267,000 in the preceding year.

All of these big gains in values of principal items and the comparatively small fall-off in the grand total in 1921 reexports have been made in the face of greatly reduced prices in 1921, as compared with 1920, suggesting that while the total value of reexports is slightly less than that of 1920, the quantities are quite as great as in the preceding year. While the total value of foreign merchandise reexported in the year of trade depression, 1921, is still three times as great as in the year preceding the opening of the canal.

SHOE BUYERS

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox, A. Yellowitz; United States.

Baltimore, Md.—M. M. Spear of Spear Bros. Company; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—Samuel Kolker; United States.

Detroit, Mich.—E. C. Gregg of J. L. Hudson Company; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—Roman Menendez; Essex.

Ramon Abadín of Vicente Abadín & Company; Torrance.

Indianapolis, Ind.—J. L. Curran of L. L. Ayer Company; Essex.

Kansas City, Mo.—H. R. Barton of J. Barton Shoe Company; Torrance.

New York City—W. J. Kennedy of Balles & Company; and J. W. Hurst of J. Hurst & Company; Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Meltzer; United States.

Savannah, Ga.—D. Raskin of National Shoe Company; Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhall of Vinsonhall Shoe Company; Essex.

Toronto, Ont.—J. Murphy of Robert Simpson Company; Essex.

Washington, W. Va.—J. Shapiro; Essex.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British schooner Ronald C. Longmire, which arrived in Boston last December with a cargo of Canadian lumber, which it discharged at Weymouth, left for Nova Scotia yesterday after having been icebound there for three months. The vessel was released and towed to T. Wharf, where it awaited the return of its crew that had been sent home to Nova Scotia following the tie-up of the vessel. They arrived here Wednesday on the steamer Prince George from Yarmouth.

Returning to the Boston service after being temporarily transferred to the New York route, the United Fruit Company's steamer San Bruno, Captain Mathers, sailed today for Havana, Port Limon and Cristobal, carrying passengers and a cargo of print paper, bags, dried cod, machinery, provisions, shoes and fancy goods. Among the passengers were Arthur Murphy, W. S. Brooks, Mrs. Sarah Feeney, and Harold Donahue of Boston; Henry Mitchell of Salem, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Castilla and two children of New York.

Two cargoes of Pacific coast products reached Boston today, the steamers Doehra and West Isleta of the North Atlantic & Western Steamship Company's fleet, bringing quantities of lumber, wool, hides, leather, canned goods, beans, etc. The Doehra had 600,000 feet of lumber, including hemlock, spruce and pine, 500 bales of wool, 221 bundles of salted skins and various other items in her cargo. The West Isleta had 3700 bales of green salted hides, 528 bales wool, 203 bales leather, 4000 bags of beans, etc. The West Isleta started her voyage at Vancouver, B. C., calling at Pacific coast ports en route. The Doehra came from Tacoma, Gray's Harbor, etc.

Another steamer has been substituted for the late March sailing of the Moore & McCormick line from Boston to Irish ports. The Eastern King was originally to sail on this route, and it was later decided to replace her with the Eastern King. This plan was also changed and the Korhkonen has now been assigned to the route, schedule calling for departure from Boston March 25.

The Shipping Board steamer West Kebar was floated into dry dock at East Boston today for cleaning, painting, overhauling and any repairs that may be necessary. So that Rogers & Webb, local agents of the vessel, have arranged to substitute the Merry-moer for the West Kebar, for the Rotterdam and Hamburg sailing. The sailing was scheduled for tomorrow but was postponed until Tuesday. The vessel will call at Portland to complete her cargo.

Owners of the Norwegian steamer Commodore Rollins, which was laid up at East Boston since last December, will receive \$8500 for one year's use of the vessel in the West India fruit trade, according to terms of a charter just closed. It is understood the vessel is now receiving finishing touches previous to sailing, after having been drydocked, cleaned, painted, overhauled and equipped with a new propeller.

Larger receipts of fresh fish and a somewhat slack demand caused prices to drop at the South Boston market today. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock 28¢ a pound; cod 31¢; pollock 6¢; hake 6¢. Arrivals: Str. Whitecap 60,200 pounds, schooners Good Luck 7000, Ellen T. Marshall 115,300, Grand Marshall 103,000, Boat 51 D, 5000, and Georgian 400. The Active arrived with 7500 flat fish and the Mao list, 7000 flat fish.

Five gill netters landed 23,500 pounds groundfish at Gloucester today, the only arrivals at that port.

Two schooners will be sold at public auction at Gloucester, at 11 a. m. tomorrow. The schooner Arthur Bremer, from Portland, Me., and the schooner Romeo, from Calcutta.

Belgian, from Antwerp. Clan Kennedy, from Calcutta. Moorish Prince, from the Far East. Bueland (Nor.), from Neuviets, Cuba.

March 2. Hamilton Range (Br.), from Baltimore via Norfolk and Newport News for Liverpool.

Indian, from Norfolk. Bylari, from Norfolk. Seaconnet, from Newport News.

Essex, from Portland, Me. West Keene, from Buenos Aires, via Santos, Feb. 11.

Venonia, from London. Roserio (Br.), from Calcutta and Colombo.

Thelmo, from Hamburg. K. L. Luckenbach, from Pacific ports. Gorredick, from Rotterdam.

Essex, from Boston. March 3. Guilford, from Port Arthur, March 2. Steinstad (Nor.), from Antilla, Cuba. Taormina (Ital.), from New York for Mediterranean ports.

Saturday. Selwyn Eddy, from Norfolk. Prince George, from the N. S. Lake Strymon, from Jacksonville and Charleston.

Amole, from Porto Rico. Munabro, from Baltimore. Meltenian, from Manchester and Liverpool.

Sunday. SS. Helene (Br.), Thomas, Rosario via Buenos Aires, Feb. 10, via Barbados, March 1.

SS. West Keene, Spaulding, Buenos Aires, Santos, Feb. 11.

SS. City of Atlanta, Garfield, Savannah, SS. Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Norfolk.

SS. Quantico, Brooks, Philadelphia. SS. Bylari, Macten, Norfolk. SS. Camden, Rawley, Winterport, Me. SS. Doehra, Gow, Tacoma, Feb. 2, and Grays Harbor, 11, via Colon 28 and Charleston, S. C.

SS. Governor Dingley, Ingalls, Portland. SS. Seaconnet, Anderson, Newport News. Tug Lehigh, McGoldrick, New York to-barge 780 and 783, Perth Amboy, and 745, New York for Searport.

Sch. Mary F. Barrett, Sprout, Norfolk. SS. Everett, Walker, Norfolk. SS. H. P. Dimock, Allen, New York. Tug Chas. T. Gallagher, Millin, Situate, Tug Tallas, Perkins, Rockport, Mass.

Sailed. SS. Doehra, Gow, New York. SS. Herman Winter, Snow, New York. SS. City of Atlanta, Garfield, Savannah. SS. Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Norfolk. SS. San Bruno (Br.), Mathers, Port Limon, C. R. via Havana. SS. Mayari (Br.), Scott, Preston, Cuba.

PORT OF NEW YORK Arrived. SS. Mount Carroll, Hamburg; Italia, from Trieste, etc.; Sagadahoc, Shanghai, etc.; Fort Victoria, Bermuda; Araguaia, do; Sch. Annie C. Ross, Georgetown, S. C.; tug Wellington, with three barges; SS. Chantano, City, Boston; Imatra, Calais, France, etc.; Argot, Huelva; Delaware, from Boston; tug Colonel John F. Gaynor, from Boston, with three tugs; tug Chas. T. Gallagher, Millin, Situate, with three, Paoli with two, (8th) Triton with three, Toller with five.

Cleared, 9, SS. Schodack, Boston. Sailed. SS. Julia Luckenbach (from Boston), SS. Doehra, etc.; tug Carolina, with two barges, Germantown with three, Humana, light, T. J. Hooper with three, Eastern, Wellfleet and Warrior, each with two barges.

With a cargo including 1200 bales of wool, 15,000 hides and some general merchandise for Boston, in addition to a considerable quantity for New York, the Houston Line steamer, Helene, arrived today from Buenos Aires, via Santos, Feb. 11, registered 745 p. m. The steamer docked at Commonwealth pier, South Boston.

FOREIGN MAIL CLOSING Mails for foreign countries will close at the Central Post Office in Boston at the following hours: FRIDAY, MARCH 10 Cuba, 12 p. m. and 9 p. m. Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, 5:30 p. m. Costa Rica, letters, 7 a. m.; registered, 6 a. m.; other articles (except parcel post), 6 a. m. via New York, SS. Ryn-dam. Europe, Africa and West Asia (spec. add. only), letters, 9 p. m.; other articles (except parcel post), 7 p. m.; registered, 7:45 p. m. via New York, SS. Olympic. Spain (spec. add. for other countries), letters, 9 p. m.; other articles (except parcel post), 7 p. m.; registered, 7:45 p. m. via New York, SS. Bourdonnais. Europe, Africa and West Asia (spec. add. for other countries), letters 9 p. m.; other articles (except parcel post), 7 p. m.; registered, 7:45 p. m. via New York, SS. Bourdonnais. Europe, Africa and West Asia (spec. add. for other countries), letters 9 p. m.; other articles (except parcel post), 7 p. m.; registered, 7:45 p. m. via New York, SS. Bourdonnais. Jamaica, Guatemala (Salvador letter mail only) and British Honduras (also specially addressed for Cuba and Tola) 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Carillo. Bermuda, 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Fort Victoria. Newfoundland (specially addressed) 9 p. m. registered 7:45 p. m. parcel post 7 p. m. via New York, SS. Resolutor. South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Vauban. Bahamas, including Inagua and Fortune Islands (also specially addressed for Cuba) 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Siboney. Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador (prints etc.), Nicaragua (except East Coast), Anapala City, Choluteca (also prints etc.) for Nacome, Tegucigalpa and Yucatan) 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Ula. Turks Island and Dominican Republic 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Iroquois. Cities of Antilla and Nuevitas, Cuba (also specially addressed for other parts of Cuba), 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Munamar. Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador (prints etc.), Nicaragua (except East Coast), Anapala City, Choluteca (also prints etc.) for Nacome, Tegucigalpa and Yucatan) 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Ula. Honduras, Caica and Narino Dept., of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile (also specially addressed for other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador), 9 p. m. via New York, SS. Siboney. Hawaii 4 p. m. registered 3:55 p. m. March 9, via San Francisco, SS. Wilhelmina. Denmark (specially addressed) 9 p. m. registered 7:45 p. m. parcel post 7 p. m. via New York, SS. Texas.

REAL ESTATE

Property at 118 Pembroke Street, Back Bay, consisting of a three-story, well front, brick dwelling and 1512 square feet of land, has been purchased from Clarence S. Swain, trustee, by Martin J. Connelly and another. The total assessed valuation is \$8500, of which \$2600 is on the land.

Another sale recorded in the city proper is that of a four-story brick building numbered 45 Green Street, near Bowdoin Square, North End. The structure is assessed for \$2500 of the total \$10,500. There is 800 square feet of land.

TRANSFERS IN NEWTON

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., report that they have sold for Helen Aronson her brick colonial home located at 430 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center. The house, together with a garage and 12,500 square feet of land, is valued at \$30,000. Cora B. Warren was the purchaser.

Sale is recorded for Thomas A. and Ellen Wickham, the two-family frame house located at 457 Wolcott Street, Auburndale. With the house, there are 7000 feet of land and the total value is \$11,000. Edgar J. Nevins purchased for home and investment.

George R. Brown has purchased the practically new brick colonial home in the Parlow Hill section of Newton, located at 29 Kenilworth Street. The house was conveyed by Robert A. Fowler, who built it several years ago. The total valuation of the property, including the 12,500 feet of land, is \$18,000.

A sale in Newton Highlands is recorded at 113 Elliot Street. There is a two-apartment house and 5000 feet of land, with a total assessment of \$8000. Robert Fraser buys from Walter B. Poole, through Nicholas J. Murphy, Inc.

The same office was broker in the transfer of a new colonial type dwelling, No. 93 Carlton Road, in the Waban section of Newton. The valuation is \$13,500, of which \$2500 is on the 9500 square feet of land. Ethel Gledhill releases to Catherine Powell, who will occupy.

DORCHESTER SALES

A three-apartment colonial type building and 1400 square feet of land, situated at 88 Burt Street, Dorchester, has been transferred to Margaret H. Delaney by Mary E. Murphy, through the office of Nicholas J. Murphy, Inc.

The same broker reports the sale of a three-apartment house at 29 Lith-gon Street, Dorchester, by Frank M. Logan to Anna Murphy. The assessment is \$9000, of which \$1500 is on the 3000 square feet of land.

WEST ROXBURY

Sale in the Roslindale section of West Roxbury, of a two-apartment building, No. 370 South Street, is recorded from Nicholas J. Murphy, Inc. to Sidney C. Russell by M. Gilliland. The total rating is \$9500. The parcel includes 4700 feet of land.

Five thousand feet of vacant land on the Weld estate, West Roxbury, have been sold through the same office to George A. Bronson by Charlotte Deuraup. The valuation is \$1500 and the purchaser will build a residence.

BUILDING NOTICES

The office of the Boston Building Commission today posted the following list of permits to construct, alter or repair buildings. Location, owner, nature of work and architect are named in the order here given:

Hewins Street, 11; ward 19; Edith B. Golden; garage; Giles B. Powell.

Street, 215-225A; ward 8; Boston Wharf Company; storage; H. B. Prescott. Morton Street, 740; ward 21; David Rosman; dwelling; Silverman, Brown & Heenan.

Newbury Street, 226; ward 8; James R. Taylor; alter for mfg. Richmond Street, 146-148; ward 5; C. P. Pott; alter store and dwelling.

Fromont Street, 131-143; ward 5; C. Crawford; Hollidays; alter store. Heath Street, 32-34; ward 15; Walter T. Rider; alter wagon shed.

Riverwood Street, 16; ward 23; Louis I. Trautman; alter dwelling. Auburn Street,

PENNSYLVANIA CO.'S SHOWING

40%
66
72%
90%
120%
86%
107%
113%

Railway Operating Revenues for
the Month of January
Are Decreased

For January the Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports net earnings of \$4,966,088, compared with \$3,785,661 in 1921, an increase of \$4,928,232. Figures for January, 1921, have been adjusted, as under the previous statement the company reported an operating deficit for that month of \$1,153,666.

Gross business continued to fall off in January, with railway operating revenues of \$37,322,163 compared with \$47,717,812 in January, 1921, a decrease of \$7,395,649. Gross was also \$2,160,756 below that of December, 1921. It was the smallest of any month since April, 1920, when \$34,452,252 was reported. That was before the increases in freight and passenger rates came into effect. It is interesting to note, however, that the last half of January showed up better than the first half of the month, and that this improvement continued into the first week in February. Seasonal increase in traffic is, of course, to be expected from the low point in February.

Operating Ratio Lower

A significant feature of the report is the decrease in operating ratio, indicating a great reduction in expenses accomplished by the management. Operating ratio was 82.6 per cent in January, 1922, compared with 96.3 per cent in January, 1921, and with 88 per cent in December, 1921.

while operating revenues fell away by \$7,395,649, operating expenses were cut from \$43,082,619 to \$30,852,303, a reduction of \$12,230,316. This sweeping reduction in expenses enabled the company to report net operating income of \$4,966,088, compared with only \$37,856 the year before.

Of the \$12,230,316 reduction in expenses, considerably more than one-half was in the transportation item amounting to \$7,238,373. Reduction in maintenance was \$4,893,557. The large reduction in transportation expenses was due to fewer trains being operated, due to the slump in traffic, fewer employees, less fuel, and, of course, the 12 per cent wage cut.

Passenger Traffic Less

Passenger business in January fell off relatively more than freight traffic. Passenger revenues were \$9,844,249, compared with \$11,975,613, a decrease of 18 per cent, while freight revenues were \$24,255,599, compared with \$29,078,652, a decrease of \$4,823,053, or 16 per cent.

The extent of the falling off in gross is indicated when gross revenues of \$37,322,163 in January, 1920 are compared with \$60,603,431 in October, 1920, a decrease of \$23,281,268. With operating expenses well in hand, attested by a steadily falling operating ratio, the Pennsylvania is in a position to benefit from any increase in traffic which is expected to develop.

Even though operating expenses have been drastically cut, railroad wages are still 100 per cent above the pre-war level and are absorbing such a large part of the railroad dollar as to prevent carriers from earning a surplus with which to make improvements to property. A move has been started by the road for another general reduction in railroad wages.

STANDARD OIL'S ARGENTINE PLANS

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is planning to exploit certain parts of the Argentine as a new source of its oil supply. The company is already interested in the possible oil resources of the South American republic through the West India Company, and has small refineries at Compaña, 30 miles up the River Plate from

Buenos Aires. This company heretofore has been engaged only in the handling, refining and marketing of oil, but has approximately 180,000 acres which are now to be drilled. It is understood that a new company will be organized for this purpose, which may be called the Standard Oil Company of Argentina. No produc-

tion on this acreage has yet been found, but three wildcat wells are being drilled. In oil circles the activities of the Standard Oil in Argentina are regarded as a sequel to the development work being conducted there by a number of British oil companies.

Stocks—	High	Low	Last
Ark Nat Gas	9½	8½	8½
Anglo Am	17½	17	17
Bos Mont	49	45	49
Bos Mont Corp	3½	3½	3½
Cities S Bkrs cfs	20½	20½	20½
Cliff Sec	192	192	192
Durant Ind	14½	14½	14½
Durant Mot	30½	30	30½
Gillitte	188	186	187
Gilliland	8½	8½	8½

Goodyear	11	11	11
Inter Petrol	14%	14%	14%
Kirby	23%	23	23
Libby	5%	5%	5%
Maracaibo	25%	25	25%
Mex Oil	2%	2%	2%

Pure Oil	11%	11%	11%
Ret Candy	5%	5%	5%
S O Ind	87%	87%	87%
Swift Int	23%	23	23%
Skelly Oil	15%	15%	15%
Texton	49	48	49

Liverpool Cotton						Prev
		Open	High	Low	Close	close
Monthly	March	10.29	10.45	10.29	10.45	10.25
Steel	May	10.16	10.36	10.16	10.36	10.16

owed	July	.....	10.07	10.25	10.06	10.25	10.06
hand	October	..	9.70	9.89	9.70	9.89	9.71
Jan-	December	....	.....	.....	.....	9.70	9.52
241,-	Spots	10.57d.	Sales	7000	bales.	Tons	
	firm at close.						

More Shoes Produced

The federal census bureau reports that in January, 1923, there were 25,173,437 pairs of boots and shoes produced in the United States, compared with 24,241,772 in December, 1922.

in December, 1921.

Weekly Bank Clearings
NEW YORK, March 10.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$6,870,404,000, an increase of 3.2 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of two tenths of one per cent from last year.

GREEK GOVERNMENT SEEKS
SUPPORT OF LITTLE ENTENTEKing Constantine Given to Understand That He Must
First Abdicate Before Greece Can Be Admitted
to the Group of Small Powers

ATHENS, Greece, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence) — It is common knowledge, that since the resignation from the Premiership of Eleutherios Venizelos and the return of King Constantine, the situation in Greece, far from improving, has become worse, and appears to grow worse each day. Unrest is rife in all spheres. Just as the Anatolian problem is nearing a definite solution, public opinion at Athens shows signs of growing tension and exasperation, and all hopes and illusions have gradually been dashed to the ground.

The reports appearing in the official organs, strengthened the belief which had been current for some time past, that the powers would abandon their attitude of fruitless opposition, would bow to the inevitable, and would end by granting to Greece, under Constantine, all the rights conceded to her under Venizelos by virtue of the Sevres Treaty.

Greek Army Fails

Despite the reverses experienced in the first two offensives directed against Turkey, great confidence was still placed in the Greek Army. It was believed that the third offensive, carried out on a large scale and complete in every detail, would put an end to the desired end, namely the complete overthrow of the Turkish Army. However, in view of the defeat at Sangarios coupled with the loss of 75,000 men in the three offensives, England herself seems to be fully convinced that, in spite of its indisputable valor, the Greek Army will always fall short of expectation, and, consequently, other ways and means of finding a solution will have to be resorted to.

France, which had followed the Hellenic effort with more skepticism, immediately after the battle of Sangarios, entered into diplomatic parleys which culminated in the Angora Treaty, thereby, determining beforehand the attitude of the French Government with regard to the Anatolian question.

It will be remembered how firmly the Hellenic Government refused the offer of mediation by the powers. Although it was informed that the mediators would guarantee Greece the effective possession of Smyrna. At that juncture, just before the third offensive, Demetrios Gounaris, the Premier, said, "The cannons will settle this issue." The cannons have done so. And now, this very same M. Gounaris with the object of salvaging some of the wreckage has ended by placing the destiny of Greece in the hands of the powers, acquiescing beforehand in the decision to be arrived at. That is why no one in either faction in Athens cherishes the smallest illusions.

The government newspapers are

likewise preparing the public for disconcerting news, and opinion only differs as to the extent of the disaster. The optimists hope that the district of Smyrna will be made an autonomous zone, several from the Ottoman Empire, instead of being restored to Turkey. Others, relying on the active collaboration of the new Patriarch, dream of a new Greece comprising Smyrna, Thrace, and the Asiatic Isles of Crete.

The general feeling, however, is that Greece has irrevocably lost Smyrna. As regards Thrace matters are more hopeful. So far, the ministerial organs inspired by the government have reassured the public on this point and have made it clear that the question of Thrace will not be brought up for discussion by the powers. In order to counterbalance the disquieting reports, the attention of the public has also been diverted to other channels by the government. Mention is made of the raising of the financial blockade, and the conclusion of a loan of £15,000,000 with England, which should work miracles on the Greek exchange, but which, in reality, if it were ever definitely concluded, aims at guaranteeing British trade for the payment of supplies during the last Anatolian campaign, with the result that not a single pound will enter Greece.

King May Quit

Attention is further drawn to the fact that the evacuation of Asia will bring about the demobilization of the army, for which the Greeks have been constantly clamoring. It is also asserted that, freed from the burdens of a troublesome war, Greece would be capable of reorganizing her finances, and would thereby regain her lost prosperity!

Meanwhile, tension is so high that extraordinary rumors are afloat, and find credence. At one time there is talk of the King's abdication, which would go far toward restoring harmony and saving the new territories; at another time the return of M. Venizelos is forecast. All these statements, however, are merely delusions which may console the Greeks, until they have to face the stern realities of the decisions of the powers, to which they will be forced to yield, willy-nilly.

King Constantine has of late been making overtures to Bucharest and the Little Entente, hoping to find support in that quarter. He has been, however, given to understand clearly that Greece can only be admitted into the Entente on condition that Constantine abdicates in favor of his son, who is married to one of the Rumanian princesses. Athens is still hopeful that the son may succeed in persuading his father to abdicate, but the Hellenic throne is so beset with intrigues that the probability of an abdication is an open question.

HOTELS, RESORTS

CENTRAL



The Blackstone
Chicago

The House of Harmony

"The Most Talked-of and The Best Thought of Hotel in the United States"

The Quiet, Restful, Inspiring Atmosphere of

The DRAKE
CHICAGO

commends itself to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor and lends itself admirably to students' meetings in the same way that THE BLACKSTONE always has done.

THE DRAKE and THE BLACKSTONE are both on Michigan Avenue, only a short distance apart.

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., MANAGERS OF BOTH HOTELS.

Hotel Lyndon
"Kansas City's New Hotel"
Very desirable for women travel.
Special Rates on Extended Stay.
Troost Ave. at 31st Street.

Hotel Franklin
Cor. Learned and Bates Sts., DETROIT, MICH.
Single, \$1.25 to \$2.50
Double, \$2.50 to \$5.00
Rates by the week, \$7.00 and up
Comfort and Service

Hotel Grosvenor
510 HOWE STREET
Vancouver, Canada
European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

Hotel Severin
INDIANAPOLIS
YOUR HOTELS
A BENNETT GATES, Inc. Plan
HOTEL MIAMI
DAYTON

St. Louis, Mo. Del Monte Hotel
6250 Delmar Ave., St. Louis
KITCHENETTE SERVICE

Hamilton Hotel
Hamilton & Maple Aves., St. Louis
EUROPEAN PLAN
Residential Hotel of Refinement
Management of Harry L. Weaver
Away from the noise and dirt of the city and close to Principia School.

SNOW SPORTS WIN
TRADE OF TOURISTSEfforts of Outing Clubs Show
the Possibilities of New
England's Winter

Encouraged by several New England mountain climbing clubs, of which the Appalachian Mountain Club is the oldest and largest, the Winter Sports Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has created widespread community interest in outdoor sports this year, stimulating a zest for the snowshoe hike, skiing, and the long tramp through trackless woods and over mountain trails.

Prior to the activities of the Winter Sports Committee this year, arousing wider popular interest in the great play-houses of nature, the Appalachian Mountain Club has, for the past 45 years, been pioneering in this field, exploring the mountains and forests of New England, building paths and camp sites, making maps, collecting valuable information.

The Appalachian Club is well organized with a membership of 3000 and subsidiary chapters in Worcester, Mass., Manchester, N. H., Providence, R. I., Waterbury, Conn., and other points. The Boston Chapter or Headquarters Chapter is located at 1050 Tremont Building, is said to possess the best collection of books on mountaineering in America. Research workers in natural history, art, botany, ornithology and topography under the expert direction of "councilors" are continually adding substantial contributions to this collection.

Laws Are Promoted
The Publicity Committee issues a "Monthly Bulletin," various books for the mountain climber and tourist, and Appalachian, a magazine on mountain climbing and exploration. The club enjoys official recognition because of its successful efforts to secure legislation preventing desecration of our forests.

The recreational side of the Appalachian Club has been applied far and wide, according to Dennis B. Goode, secretary of the New England Winter Sports Committee, converting the most remote, isolated settlements into gay little social centers where "everybody turns out" for winter carnivals of fun.

The city of Concord, N. H., was cited by Mr. Goode as a typical example of this newly awakened community interest. The Concord Chamber of Commerce assisted in the arrangement of ski and toboggan parties, designating every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon for a general good time on the 800-foot slope of a nearby farm. "Only a beginning has been made in this new field of unique community service work," said Mr. Goode, "but we have made a beginning. Many mountain hotels throughout New England have held open house all winter to accommodate excursion parties and even the railroads responded to a demand for reduced rates to accommodate large parties made up for special occasions. Everybody is getting into the game. The women, in sensible riding breeches and high top mountaineering boots, get about as easily as the men.

The great stimulus that winter sports have received this year undoubtedly resulted from organized movements such as the half dozen outings given by the Appalachian Mountain Club into various sections of New Hampshire and Vermont; by the Boston Chamber of Commerce out-

ing and outings by the Salem and Malden chambers of commerce and similar parties encouraged by a dozen other New England chambers of commerce. These efforts to popularize winter sports this past season has undoubtedly created an impulse through America for this form of pleasure. Indeed, we may say that New England has this year created a new national pastime. Almost daily I receive letters from far western and southern communities asking for literature or other information, and many of them ask if it would be possible for them to enjoy skiing and snowshoeing. Our reply has been that wherever there is snow and a hillside, both skiing and snowshoeing may be enjoyed.

"Of course New England has certain advantages that can hardly be found elsewhere by reason of her smallness, compactness and railroad accessibility, one point from another. The topography lends itself to every form of winter sport and the interest of men, women and children has been awakened to the possibilities of winter sports as never before. The innumerable lakes throughout New England provide exceptional opportunities for yet undeveloped forms of winter sports such as ice-fishing, ice-yachting and ice-racing.

"The summer tourist industry of New England last season was estimated by the railroad officials to yield \$120,000,000. There is no reason why the winter-time tourist industry, which has been created this past season, should not eventually yield nearly as much, not only to railroads and hotels, but to every business man and every community which provides it.

"Winter sports is a great idea," said Mr. Goode in conclusion. "Its values are many and obvious, for it can be made to touch and benefit the life of man, woman and child, rich and poor alike."

AUSTRIA REFORMS.
BUDGET SCHEMEAbolishing Food Subsidies May
End Vicious Circle

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence) — After the many black pictures which have been painted of economic conditions in Austria, it is perhaps worth while to point out some recent improvements in the situation. Austria's hardships are still far from finished; there is still great disorganization, and the value of the krone is so close to zero as to cause great hardship among those with fixed incomes, especially the professional classes of Vienna. Nevertheless, prospects are by no means hopeless.

A friendly understanding was arrived at recently with Czechoslovakia resulting in the removal of many vexatious trade restrictions, and there are signs that the futility of these policies of reprisal is becoming generally recognized by Austria's neighbors. With freer trade the economic conditions cannot fail to improve. Moreover, Austria has instituted drastic financial reforms since the New Year.

However bad the situation in a country may be, when it recognizes the futility of depending entirely on



outside assistance and begins to put its own house in order, it may be considered at least as on the road to recovery. In Austria it has been decided at last to break the vicious circle of ever-increasing currency and consequent ever-rising prices at all costs. The main cause of the Austrian budget deficits and the resultant flood of paper money has been the subsidies to reduce the cost of food to the

people. With the gradual lifting of the blockade by neighboring states this policy of subsidies has become somewhat less necessary. No doubt great hardships will ensue, but at any rate the policy of subsidies is being abandoned. This is expected to result in a saving of some 8,000,000,000 kronen a month. Other reforms include a readjustment of the system of taxation, especially in precautions

against evasions, and in new taxes on stock exchange profits (from which, however, foreigners are exempt). Another new feature is the reintroduction of control on the foreign exchanges in order to prevent speculation.

These reforms will undoubtedly temporarily increase the hardships of the people, especially in Vienna, but if they can be carried through they will probably mark the turning point toward better things for Austria as a whole. As for Vienna, it is hoped that outside assistance in the shape of credits or otherwise will be forthcoming to prevent the destruction of her intellectuals who bear the greatest burdens at the present time.

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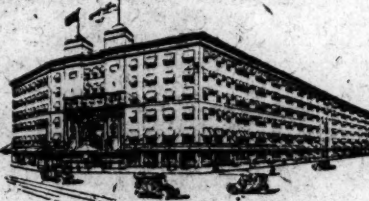
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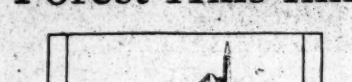
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR TEAMS LEFT
IN NATIONAL RACE

Tonight's Basketball Play Will
Decide the Finalists—Cham-
pions Appear Strong

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 9 (Special)—The semi-finals in the national basketball tournament will be played tomorrow night in Convention Hall. Out of the field of 32 teams, which started the first of the week, only four remain. Missouri has two entries, Kansas one and Indianapolis one in the play, which will decide the finalists.

Basketball followers have had their chance to see all the strong teams in action and now the Blue Diamonds of the Kansas City Athletic Club, present holders of the national title, appear to be the class of the field. The champions eliminated the Union Club of Belvidere, Ill., a good team, in a third-round game tonight, 50 to 28. Forrester Debernardi, who is considered the best center in the country, played a brilliant game, getting seven goals, Milton Slinger at forward scoring nine. Washburn College of Topeka, Kan., was put out of further tournament play by the Lowe and Campbells, a Kansas City entry, 39 to 24. George Williams and Fred Williams, brothers, who formerly played with the University of Missouri five, gave a fine exhibition of goal shooting, while Arthur Browning, another former Tiger, performed well at guard.

Indianapolis "Y," the smallest team in the tournament, came from behind to win a 28-to-26 game from the Newton Athletic Club of Newton, Kan. The first half score was 19 to 11 in favor of Newton, but the Indians were not to be denied after they started a rally in the closing period.

Southwestern College defeated the Kentucky and Indiana Terminals, 46 to 30, the last game of the evening. Long shots by the college team's forwards, G. Gardner and P. Reif, featured. The results follow:

Third Round—Indianapolis "Y," Indianapolis, Ind., 28; Newton A. C., Newton, Kan., 26; Kansas City A. C., 39; Union Club, Belvidere, Ill., 28; Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan., 46; Kentucky and Indiana Terminals 30; Lowe and Campbells, Kansas City, 39; Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., 24.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 9—About 40 aspirants for the Syracuse varsity tennis team are practicing every afternoon despite the lack of room in the gymnasium caused by interfraternity basketball games. As the freshmen are doing good work at practice, the veterans of last year's team will have to work harder for positions. Coach Acheson is looking forward to a good season.

There are a number of players of note among the candidates. Those who are showing up well are: Edwards, Kirchbaum, Vandewater, Levine, and Gibson. Captain Chapman, of the University of Wisconsin, is expected to work harder for positions. Coach Acheson is looking forward to a good season.

Several long trips will be taken by the team this spring. Out of the 15 matches scheduled, only four will be played on the home court. A reserve team will play the C. B. A. players of this city, May 8, when the varsity is scheduled to meet Colgate University at Hamilton. The schedule follows:

April 23—Cornell University at Ithaca.
May 3—Colgate University at Hamilton.
May 10—Rochester University at Syracuse.
May 17—Lafayette College at Bethlehem.
May 24—Lafayette College at Easton.
May 31—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
June 7—Columbia University at New York.
June 14—Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.
June 21—United States Military Academy at West Point.
June 28—Hamilton College at Syracuse.
July 5—Colgate University at Syracuse.

TO SEND LANDOWSKY
TO RELAY CARNIVAL

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—The University of Michigan will send its newly discovered pole vaulter, John Landowsky, to the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival in April. It was announced today, by officials of the carnival. Landowsky recently did brilliant work at the games at Illinois when he led for first place with D. McK. Merrick of Wisconsin at 12 ft. 9 in. Merrick is the Western Conference intercollegiate champion. They will meet here again.

The University of Oregon also will send a man who has done close to 13 ft., while Dartmouth College will send K. P. Libby, who recently cleared 12 ft. 5 in. in the triangular meet with Harvard and Cornell.

Entries from 300 schools and colleges have been received. It is believed that before the entries close April 1 there will be at least 450 institutions represented with more than 500 teams.

Williams to Lose Chapin This Spring

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 9—Williams College will be without the services of Alfred B. Chapin Jr., of Springfield, Mass., for the remainder of the spring. Chapin has been the star of the Williams team for two years and won the New England intercollegiate championship in 1921. He has also been a valuable man in tennis, in which sport the pole vault is his best event. He established a new college record in this event last spring.

Three Teams Place
Among Leading Five

Result of Some Good Bowling in
the A. B. C. Tourney

TOLEDO, O., March 10 (Special)—Three new teams are placed among the leading five-man group today as a result of some good bowling in the American Bowling Congress last night.

Hettricks Manufacturing Company, Toledo, went into third place in the standing by rolling a total of 2859. The five had games of 983, 956 and 920 with L. Gazzola (the leading scorer, rolling 605. The rest of the players made a round 560.

Buckeye Malt Syrups, Cincinnati, drew into fourth place with 2837. L. Fischer led the team with a total of 647. They had games of 926, 963 and 948.

The Champion Spark Plugs, Toledo, were disappointing inasmuch as they rolled only 2773. This team was favored to finish better than the Hettricks, but a poor 861 game cut deep into their total. They tied for eighth with the Lyceums of Cleveland.

Only one change in the minor events was registered following the all day bowling in the two divisions. W. Hult, St. Louis, went into a tie with O. Stein, St. Louis, for ninth place by rolling 649. Hisslop had games of 199, 229 and 221.

H. Godfredson began well in his individual event bowling with a 256 game, but after a 212 in his second he faltered, making only 171 in the final and totaling only 639. W. Hisslop, Grand Rapids, was next in this event with 638.

In the doubles division, T. Mills and G. Oswald made the best score for the day which was 1169. The Grand Rapids pair bowled poorly in their second game when they made only 348. G. Oxall and W. Opperman, St. Louis, were second with 1153 and W. van Beek, C. du Pont, third, rolling 1148. Du Pont went into a tie for sixth in the all-events standing with 1802.

Today delegates of the A. B. C. are gathering for their annual meeting which will be held this afternoon. Among the business matters to be taken up are the awarding of the 1923 tournament and the election of officers.

Tonight brings together some of the best bowling teams in the country, when the Brucks and Arnolds, Chicago, and Fleming Furnitures, Cleveland, are scheduled. The Arnolds finished second and the Flemings third at Buffalo last year. Included in the Arnolds' lineup are H. Marino, D. Devito, Frank Karofa and Joseph Shaw. The Brucks have James Blouin and Philip Wolf.

RED SOX HELD UP BY
INCLEMENT WEATHER

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 10—Rain kept the Boston Red Sox indoors all day yesterday, the 30 players who now comprise Hugh Duffy's camp having nothing to do but while the hours away at the hotel. John Collins arrived per schedule from Pittsburgh, the veteran outfielder leading John Ring, Fred McGaffey, and Simon Rosenthal, Greater Boston products, up to the assembled crowd. They were joined at St. Louis by Edward Foster, third baseman, who denies that he is a holdout; George Burns, former Cleveland first baseman, and William Pierce, who had stopped off in the Mount City on his way from California.

Only nine more players are expected. Manager Duffy having given John Perrin, recruit outfielder, his unconditional release. Those still to make their appearance are Derrill Pratt, Michael Menoskey, Allan Russell, Harry Leibold, Alfred Walters, Harold Ruel, Joseph Dugan, Frank O'Rourke, and Thomas Sloan.

Tonight Coach Richard Rudolph of the Braves will leave with his small squad of batters for St. Petersburg, Fla., to join the rest of the National's squad.

MISS COLLETT WINS
WOMEN'S GOLF TITLE

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 9—Miss Glenna Collett of the Metacomet Golf Club, Providence, R. I., won the women's golf championship here today when she defeated Mrs. C. F. Fox of Huntington Valley Country Club, Philadelphia, in the final round, 6 and 5.

Miss Collett owes her victory largely to splendid driving. She made 11 holes in her second shots on many holes which the average golfer takes three on. Mrs. Fox did not play up to her best on her short game. It was the second time these two players had met this year, and now each has a victory on her credit.

Schmidt Seeks Long Contract
PITTSBURGH, March 10—The decision of Walter Schmidt, Pittsburgh catcher, to withhold his signature from a 1922 contract unless he is granted \$10,000 a year for three years, is the main topic of discussion at the Pittsburgh training camp at West Baden, Indiana. Information received here quotes Manager George Gibson as saying "I would like to start the season with Schmidt behind the bat, but he must report pretty soon or I shall groom one of my young catchers for the job. Walter Maravich arrived here late last night. He said he was in good condition and anxious to start training. Gibson sent his players through two practice sessions yesterday. He said that weather permitting, the regulars and the Yannis would play a game Saturday before the players leave for Hot Springs.

Cobb and Hellmann Attract Crowds

DETROIT, March 10—A race for an official batting honors is reported from Augusta, Ga., training camp of the Detroit Americans, between Harry Hellmann and Tyrus Cobb. Cobb, who has been in camp longer than Hellmann, is leading, two "home runs" to one. Residents of Augusta, where Cobb obtained his start as a ball player, are crowding to the park in such numbers during the practice sessions that yesterday the Detroit leader found it necessary to warn spectators to keep off the playing field.

TECH WILL SEND
RELAY TEAM ONLY

Leaving Tonight to Compete in
I. C. A. A. A. Games

The one-mile relay team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be Tech's only contribution to the big indoor games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, which are to be held at the Twenty-Second Regiment armory in New York tomorrow. Lack of funds and the uncertain state of Technology's spring track schedule are the main reasons the local management has not attempted to send any individuals to what is going to be the first intercollegiate championship meet since the war.

The Technology quartet is composed of John W. Poole, William L. Smith, William E. Gurney and Capt. Charles Y. Chittick, named in the order they run. The men are leaving for New York tonight and will be accompanied by Coach Frank M. Kanaly and Manager M. N. Waterman. This team is the fastest in the history of athletics at the local institution, having lowered the Technology record for the Mechanics Building track last Saturday to 3m. 7 2-5s, each man running 390 yards. This mark has been bettered only once by a collegiate team when a Harvard University team in 1909 did the distance four-fifths of a second faster.

Besides the Saturday meet, where Tech was matched with the Syracuse University four, the Technology team has taken part in three other games this season. The first attempt was in the Millrose games in New York, where a triangular affair with University of Pennsylvania and Syracuse University as the other contestants resulted in a victory for Syracuse, with Tech a stride behind and Pennsylvania last. The institute team then ran away from Harvard in the Boston Athletic Association games, beating the Crimson quartet by some 50 yards. At last Saturday's games Tech avenged itself for the defeat it met at the hands of Syracuse in New York by beating the New Yorkers and turning in a record time.

The Princeton University team will be the biggest contender for intercollegiate honors in the big meet Saturday. The Technology four met Princeton at the Johns Hopkins games Feb. 28, and was beaten by about 10 yards, so that with Cornell striving for supremacy in the two-mile relay race the affair promises to be a struggle between the Tiger quarter-milers and the local team.

With more than a dozen teams entered for the big meet the race will have to be run in heats if more than five teams are actually started, the track being only 100 feet wide. It is possible that no more than five quartets will face the starter, in which case Tech will have a decided advantage over Princeton, as the latter has drawn a position well away from the pole. The lead-off man for the local team, J. W. Poole, has won his heat every time this season so that if the institute aggregation can manage to keep the pole things ought to be made interesting for the Tigers.

BRAVES GO IN FOR
BATTING PRACTICE

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 10—A little less time was devoted to limbering up, as the players seem to be getting well into the accustomed swing, and a little more time given to batting practice in the camp of Boston Nationals yesterday. Of the younger players James Wilson, the catcher secured from the New Haven club of the Eastern League, appeared to have his eye on the ball more than any of the others, but the pitching is necessarily indifferent at this stage, and will be so until the men in the box are given orders to "cut loose" with all they have to show.

Joseph Oeschger, one of the star right-handers of Fred Mitchell's staff, is in camp, several days overdue, having been on the road one week since leaving his home in northern California. He has been conditioning himself by dint of long hikes and farm work on his estate, having had as recent guests Emil Meusel of the New York Giants and Clifford Cravath of the Phillies. George O'Neill and Frank Gibson, Braves catchers, are still to be heard from.

Harvard Enters 16
FOR COLLEGE MEET

Sixteen varsity athletes and the four men comprising the freshman relay team, with Coaches W. J. Bingham and Edward Farrell, and Managers H. S. P. Rowe '22 and Brooks Whitehouse '25, of the varsity and freshman teams respectively, will represent Harvard University at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. indoor championships at New York Saturday. The weight event men, together with Coach Farrell and the freshman relay team and manager, left Boston at 1:05 this afternoon, and the others, under Head Coach Bingham, will get under way at the South Station at 10 tomorrow morning.

The wearers of the Crimson who are making the trip, and the events in which they are slated to appear, are as follows:

70-Yard Dash—C. H. Wansker '23, Percy Jenkins '23, J. H. Chase '24.
Mile Run—J. W. Burke '23.
16-Pound Shot—Captain Brown.
60-Yard Hurdle—C. H. Hauers '23, R. S. Whitney Jr. '22.
High Jump—Malcolm Morse '24.
Broad Jump—Jenkins, J. E. Merrill '24.
C. A. Page '24.
Pole Vault—H. R. Davis '23, D. D. Reidy Jr. '23.
35-Pound Weight—Capt. J. F. Brown '23.
55-Pound Shot—K. N. Marshall '22.
16-Pound Shot—Captain Brown.
Relay—Jenkins, Merrill, J. W. Quinn '23, J. A. McCarthy '22.
Freshman Relay—T. E. Hull '25, L. L. Robb '25, W. L. Chapin '25, A. F. Jones '25.

YATES WINNER IN
FIRST DIVISION

Continue Play in Annual Spring
Golf Tourney Today

PINEHURST, N. C., March 10—Play continues today in the annual spring golf tournament with 17 divisions taking part in match competition for the various trophies offered. It is the greatest golfing competition ever held here and is furnishing much interest to a large colony of players.

In the first division of play Arthur Yates, Rochester, winner of the qualifying round gold medal, came through his first match successfully, defeating B. W. Corkran of Baltimore, 5 and 4. A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond County and former Columbia University star who won the St. Valentine's tournament here, also came to the second round rather easily, defeating C. H. McMillan, Essex County Country Club, 4 and 2. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich Country Club, and R. E. Harlow, Scarsboro Golf Club, had an interesting match which the former won in 19 holes. Harlow was down only at the nineteenth hole. He was 2 up at the turn with a medal card of 38. He had this margin with only three holes to play, but lost the sixteenth and seventeenth holes. The eighteenth was halved and then Chapman won the nineteenth in 4 to 5. The summary of the first division follows:

L. D. Pierce, Ekwanok, defeated G. S. Proctor, Pittsburgh, 1 up.
Joseph Eydol, Buffalo, defeated Robert E. Harlow, Scarsboro, 1 up (19 holes).
B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, defeated Elliot Ramsey, Greenwich, 3 and 1.
J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, defeated Dr. G. T. Gregg, Oakmont, 1 up.
G. R. Blossom, Indian Hill, defeated George Parry, Old York Road, 5 and 4.
Arthur Yates, Rochester, defeated B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, 5 and 4.
A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond County, defeated C. H. McMillan, Essex, 4 and 2.
Fred Harlow, Scarsboro, defeated Beal, Sherbrooke, 3 and 2.

FAMOUS BRITISH GOLF
PLAYERS PLAN TOUR

NEW YORK, March 10—Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, famous British professional golfers, have decided to make another visit to the United States this year, according to a cable message received here today by golf officials. They plan to leave England June 28.

After the national open tournament at Skokie, Duncan and Mitchell intend to make another tour of the states, playing about 50 matches before returning to England in the late autumn.

The exhibition tour of Sandy Herd and J. J. Taylor, two other British professionals, who will compete in the open championship play, will be opened at the Wykayl Club at New Rochelle, July 19, it was announced.

John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club won the 100-yard swimming championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Brookline Municipal Pool last night in the fast time of 54s. This is a record for the pool and is only 4-5s. slower than his world's record for that distance which was made in a smaller pool.

The race for the 100-yard title was easily the feature of the evening. Weissmuller's chief opponents for the title were S. B. Damon, captain of the Amherst College swimming team, who represented the Brookline Swimming Club, and D. I. Jones of the Brown University swimming team, who was representing the Illinois A. C. The pool is 90 feet in length, and for the first two laps Damon pressed the new champion hard, but on the third lap he drew away and won easily. On the last lap Jones passed Damon and finished in second place.

After winning the championship Weissmuller gave an exhibition in the 50-yard swim and made a new pool record of 24 1-5s, which is 4-5s. lower than the former record, made by Leo Handy. He next did the 50-yard back stroke in 31 3-5s, the previous mark for the pool being 33 3-5s.

The National Junior plunge was won by C. D. Bird of the Brookline Swimming Club, with a distance of 73 ft. 6 in. William Mahar of the Columbia University swimming team was second, with 72 ft. 8 3-4 in.

Three other events were held in connection with the two championships. George Carnie, Red Cross, won the 50-yard handicap race, A. E. Church, Brookline Swimming Club, won the fancy dive, and the Newton Y. M. C. A. won the 200-yard handicap relay race.

The summary:

National 100-Yard Championship—Won by John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; D. I. Jones, Illinois A. C., second; Stuart B. Damon, Brookline Swimming Club, third. Time—54s.

National Junior Plunge Championship—Won by C. D. Bird, Brookline Swimming Club, 73 ft. 6 in.; William Mahar, Columbia University, 72 ft. 8 3-4 in.; second; E. Gorman, Jr., Brookline Swimming Club, 72 ft. 5 in., third.

Open 50-Yard Handicap—Won by George Carnie, Red Cross, 1 up; E. Church, Brookline Swimming Club, second; F. H. Weeger, Brookline Swimming Club, third. Time—28 4-5s.

Handicap—Won by A. E. Church, Brookline Swimming Club, second; Paul Carver, Brookline Swimming Club, third. Handicap Relay, 200 Yards—Won by Newton Y. M. C. A. (Noonan, Bangs, Brown and Millard); Brookline high school (McGean, Daly, Coughlin and McCarthy); second; Red Cross life saving corps (Field, Harper, Stansfield and Porter), third. Time—1m. 13s.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9—Dartmouth College swimmers defeated the University of Pennsylvania fencers in Weighman Hall today by the score of 10 to 4.

The Green made a clean sweep with the sabers and won six of nine bouts in the fells competition. Caveat against Trao was the only dueling bout won by the Red and Blue. The summary:

Foils—Hertsberg, Dartmouth, defeated Thomson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 1, and Cavers, Pennsylvania, 7 to 3; Chapman, Dartmouth, defeated Cavers, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4, and Thomson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 6; Trao, Dartmouth, defeated Hertzberg, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4, and Thomson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; Cavers, Pennsylvania, defeated Chapman, Dartmouth, 7 to 5, and Hertzberg, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; Cavers, Pennsylvania, defeated Trao, Dartmouth, 7 to 6; Hertzberg, Pennsylvania, defeated Seabright, Pennsylvania, 7 to 6, and Brown, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; Hertzberg, Dartmouth, defeated Seabright, Pennsylvania, 7 to 6, and Brown, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4.

Dueling Foils—Cavers, Pennsylvania, defeated Cooke, Dartmouth, 2 to 1.

FALK AND KERR STILL
AMONG THE MISSING

CHICAGO, March 10—The Chicago Nationals today faced their first exhibition game at Pasadena, Cal., where they were to cross bats with the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. According to word from Pasadena today the Cubs arrived from their training camp on Catalina Island ready for the game. The teams also will play Saturday and Sunday. Seven pitchers were in the Cub party and Manager William Killifer expects to use two in each game.

Arnold Stutz, former Coast League star, will replace Max Flack as lead-off man, a position held by Flack several years. Flack will drop to second place in the line-up.

Ernest Johnson, shortstop, was in the camp of the Chicago Americans today, according to word from Seguin, Tex. E. A. Falk, star young outfielder and Richard Kerr, oldouts, still are absent, but Manager William Gleason is confident that his regulars will be rounded up in time to witness, at least, the first exhibition games with the New York Nationals tomorrow and Sunday at San Antonio.

Cincinnati Practice Game Off
CINCINNATI, March 10—Unfavorable weather conditions caused the calling off of the Vets-Cubs game which was to have been played this afternoon at the training camp of the Cincinnati baseball club at Mineral Wells. Dispatches received here say. Seventeen players will accompany Manager Patrick Moran to Ft. Worth, where the team will be given its first training session. The game was postponed in games Saturday and Sunday. Some of the regulars, including Eugene Harrgrave, Eppa Rixey, John Scott and George Burns, will remain at Mineral Wells while the team is making the trip.

Leo Klaber Chosen Captain

NEW YORK, March 10—At a meeting of the College of the City of New York baseball team following the New York University game Leo Klaber, of the class of 1923 was chosen to captain next year's varsity team. It was announced at City College yesterday.

WEISSMULLER IS
WINNER OF TITLE

Captures National 100-Yard
Swim in Brookline Pool

John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club won the 100-yard swimming championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Brookline Municipal Pool last night in the fast time of 54s. This is a record for the pool and is only 4-5s. slower than his world's record for that distance which was made in a smaller pool.

The race for the 100-yard title was easily the feature of the evening. Weissmuller's chief opponents for the title were S. B. Damon, captain of the Amherst College swimming team, who represented the Brookline Swimming Club, and D. I. Jones of the Brown University swimming team, who was representing the Illinois A. C. The pool is 90 feet in length, and for the first two laps Damon pressed the new champion hard, but on the third lap he drew away and won easily. On the last lap Jones passed Damon and finished in second place.

After winning the championship Weissmuller gave an exhibition in the 50-yard swim and made a new pool record of 24 1-5s, which is 4-5s. lower than the former record, made by Leo Handy. He next did the 50-yard back stroke in 31 3-5s, the previous mark for the pool being 33 3-5s.

The National Junior plunge was won by C. D. Bird of the Brookline Swimming Club, with a distance of 73 ft. 6 in. William Mahar of the Columbia University swimming team was second, with 72 ft. 8 3-4 in.

Three other events were held in connection with the two championships. George Carnie, Red Cross, won the 50-yard handicap race, A. E. Church, Brookline Swimming Club, won the fancy dive, and the Newton Y. M. C. A. won the 200-yard handicap relay race.

The summary:

National 100-Yard Championship—Won by John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; D. I. Jones, Illinois A. C., second; Stuart B. Damon, Brookline Swimming Club, third. Time—54s.

National Junior Plunge Championship—Won by C. D. Bird, Brookline Swimming Club, 73 ft. 6 in.; William Mahar, Columbia University, 72 ft. 8 3-4 in.; second; E. Gorman, Jr., Brookline Swimming Club, 72 ft. 5 in., third.

Open 50-Yard Handicap—Won by George Carnie, Red Cross, 1 up; E. Church, Brookline Swimming Club, second; F. H. Weeger, Brookline Swimming Club, third. Time—28 4-5s.

Handicap—Won by A. E. Church, Brookline Swimming Club, second; Paul Carver, Brookline Swimming Club, third. Handicap Relay, 200 Yards—Won by Newton Y. M. C. A. (Noonan, Bangs, Brown and Millard); Brookline high school (McGean, Daly, Coughlin and McCarthy); second; Red Cross life saving corps (Field, Harper, Stansfield and Porter), third. Time—1m. 13s.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9—Dartmouth College swimmers defeated the University of Pennsylvania fencers in Weighman Hall today by the score of 10 to 4.

The Green made a clean sweep with the sabers and won six of nine bouts in the fells competition. Caveat against Trao was the only dueling bout won by the Red and Blue. The summary:

Foils—Hertsberg, Dartmouth, defeated Thomson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 1, and Cavers, Pennsylvania, 7 to 3; Chapman, Dartmouth, defeated Cavers, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4, and Thomson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 6; Trao, Dartmouth, defeated Hertzberg, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4, and Thomson, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; Cavers, Pennsylvania, defeated Chapman, Dartmouth, 7 to 5, and Hertzberg, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; Cavers, Pennsylvania, defeated Trao, Dartmouth, 7 to 6; Hertzberg, Pennsylvania, defeated Seabright, Pennsylvania, 7 to 6, and Brown, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4; Hertzberg, Dartmouth, defeated Seabright, Pennsylvania, 7 to 6, and Brown, Pennsylvania, 7 to 4.

Dueling Foils—Cavers, Pennsylvania, defeated Cooke, Dartmouth, 2 to 1.

FALK AND KERR STILL
AMONG THE MISSING

CHICAGO, March 10—The Chicago Nationals today faced their first exhibition game at Pasadena, Cal., where they were to cross bats with the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. According to word from Pasadena today the Cubs arrived from their training camp on Catalina Island ready for the game. The teams also will play Saturday and Sunday. Seven pitchers were in the Cub party and Manager William Killifer expects to use two in each game.

Arnold Stutz, former Coast League star, will replace Max Flack as lead-off man, a position held by Flack several years. Flack will drop to second place in the line-up.

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CANADIAN CLUB
REJECTS RULING

Refuses to Adopt Regulation of
Royal and Ancient

TORONTO, March 9—The executive committee of the Royal Canadian Golf Club today announced its refusal to adopt any of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, prohibiting the use in competition of corrugated, grooved or slotted clubs.

The Royal and Ancient's ruling did not define, the committee decided, what was meant by corrugated, grooved or slotted clubs.

The committee announced dates for the Canadian championships this year as follows:

Amateur championship at Hamilton Golf and Country Club, week of June 19.

Open championship at Mount Bruno Golf Club, Montreal, July 28 and 29.

Women's championship at Toronto Golf Club, Sept. 11.

The amateur tournament will be at match play for 18 holes in all rounds, excepting semi-finals and finals, which will be at 36 holes.

All Canadian clubs were urged by the committee to enter their professionals in the United States open championship at Chicago in July.

Major V. D. Wilson of the Hamilton Golf Club and E. L. Pease of the Mount Bruno Club were elected vice-presidents of the Royal Canadian.

The Three Rivers Golf Club of Three Rivers, Que., Halleybury Golf Club of Halleybury, Ont., and Thornhill Golf Club of Toronto were elected to active membership.

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IS HERE TONIGHT

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McCarthy, rw.lw. McGovern
Morrissey, cp.D. Manners
Dunne, p.cp. Tracy
Lacroix, c.B. Bonney

Pittsburgh will be seen here in action tonight for the first time this season. The speedy aggregation led by Joseph McCormick is to have as opponent the Boston Athletic Association, which made such a fine showing against the strong Pere Marquette six the other evening. A group of players able, on first appearance, to hold such a team as Frank Synnott's to a score, may be relied upon to provide stiff opposition to the best in the land. Judging by the record of Pittsburgh in the Group 2 elimination series, and the closeness of score by which it gave way to St. Paul, the club led by Joseph McCormick this year is the peer that has hitherto represented the western Pennsylvania metropolis.

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rowling below the Cottage Farm Bridge, there is a considerable stretch of about six or eight crews and give them a chance to hold a short row. The 1922 crews out yesterday were the first two autumn crews, the first inexperienced football men and the first experienced football men.

Drew Will Probably Coach Trinity
HARTFORD, Conn., March 10—Harold D. Drew will probably coach Trinity College football, basketball and track teams next year. It was announced today that the athletic advisory committee recommended Drew and the college trustees on April 1 will tender Drew a contract. He came to Trinity in the fall of 1920 to be an assistant in the physical department, and has coached in basketball and track. He is a graduate of both Bates and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, where he made a good record in athletics.

Tottenham Hotspur Wins, 2 to 1
LONDON, March 9.—In a replayed Association football cup match today Tottenham Hotspur defeated Cardiff, 2 to 1. The official attendance was \$5,628. The other teams now left in the race for the cup are Preston North End, Notts County and Huddersfield.

Six Harvard freshmen eight are scheduled to go out on the Charles River this afternoon under the personal coaching of William Haines. Yesterday was the first time that any rowing practice had been held on the river this winter, and four freshmen eight were given some practice work. From now on it is expected that the crews will do their practice in the open with all of the oarsmen going out next Monday.

G. M. Appleton '22, stroke of last year's varsity eight, was elected captain for 1922 at a meeting of those Harvard veterans eligible to vote held late yesterday afternoon. Captain Appleton succeeds L. B. McCagg '22, who resigned Wednesday night. Only two of the members of last year's eight were unable to take part in the election. They were M. E. Olmstead '21, who is rowing on the Oxford crew and H. R. Atkinson '21, who is not in Boston.

While the river is not yet open to

Player Fletcher, on the retired list of the Philadelphia club, was reinstated because he has engaged in no baseball activities.

Ray Demmitt, who voluntarily retired from the St. Louis club in 1913, was denied reinstatement because he played with an industrial team.

John Weineke, on the 1922 reserve list of the Chicago White Sox, was denied free agency, claimed on the ground of a verbal agreement, contrary to his written contract with the club. He was assigned to the Buffalo, N. Y., club, but claimed he should be released unconditionally.

Twelve C. A. A. U. Events, March 24
CHICAGO—March 24 (Special)—Twelve Central Association Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championships will be raced at Broadway armory here March 24. It is announced by C. A. Dean, chairman of the championship committee. The events will be the 40-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 200-yard dash, 400-yard run, two-mile run, one-mile walk, 70-yard hurdles, standing high jump, running high jump, 16-pound shot put and one-mile relay. For a number of years the Chicago Athletic Association has captured the meet, with the Illinois Athletic Club its closest rival.

Former Tufts College basketball team brings its schedule of 1922 to a close this evening, when it meets the Norwich University five in the Goddard Gymnasium, at Tufts College. Following the game a captain will be elected for 1923 and much interest is being taken by the undergraduates in which of the eligible players will receive the most votes for the position.

There are two candidates who stand out most prominently. They are H. E. Rounds '23 of Malden and J. W. Mahoney '24 of North Weymouth, Mass. Rounds is the center on the team and a member of the American Legion with a distinguished record. He also has what may almost be termed a habit of winning college elections. He is the only president that the class of 1923 has had. Elected to that office in its freshman year, he was reelected last year and this. He was president of Sword and Shield, the exclusive sophomore honorary society, last year. He is president of Ivy, the junior honorary society, this year. He is a member of Delta Tau Upsilon fraternity. He played on his class basketball team in his freshman year, and on the varsity last year and this year as center. His strength is his powerful offense.

Mahoney is vice-president of the class of 1924. He is a member of Sword and Shield and of Delta Upsilon fraternity, and is beyond doubt one of the most popular men at Tufts. His strength in the election lies in this latter fact, and in the fact, also, that the sophomores seem to hold the controlling votes in the election. The members of the Tufts varsity basketball team are:

Porter H. Barrows '24, Hartford, Conn., guard; Joseph W. Mahoney '24, North Weymouth, Mass., forward; Harold E. Rounds '23, Malden, Mass., center; Charles Hopkins '22, Somerville, Mass., guard, and captain this year; Carlton Etelman '24, Fairhaven, Mass., guard; Abraham Evans '24, New Haven, Conn., forward; Saul C. Ravine '23, New York, N. Y., substitute forward.

Harvard Crews ON THE RIVER
G. M. Appleton Elected Varsity Captain Vice J. B. McCagg Resigned

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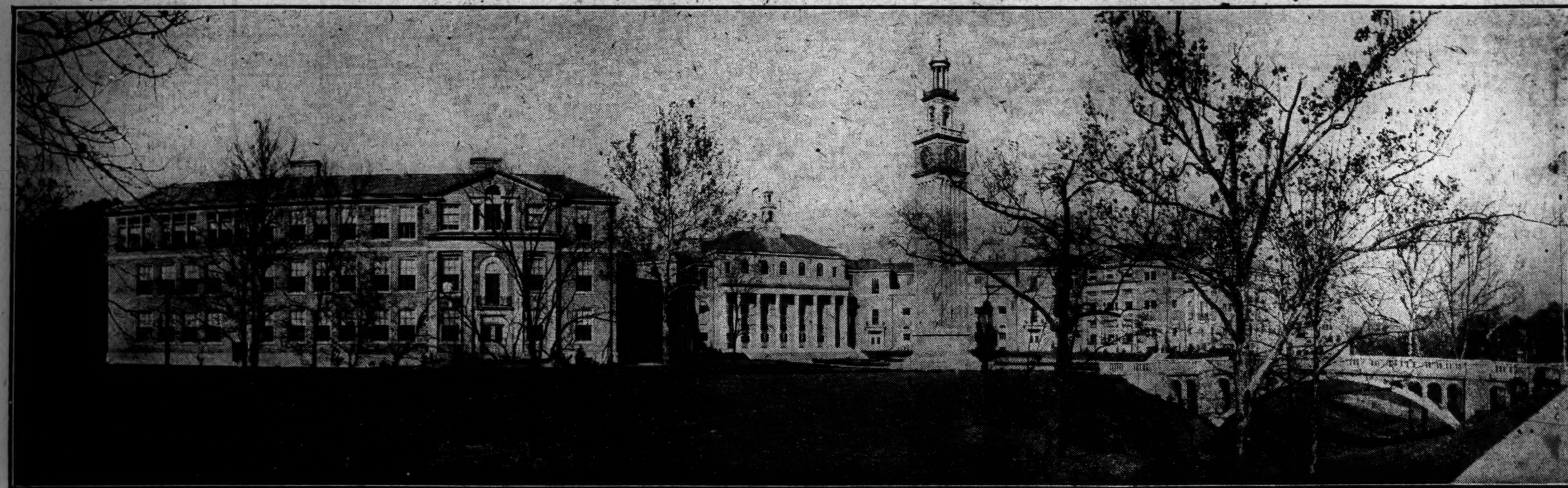
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EDUCATIONAL



East Side High School, Cincinnati, Ohio—panorama view
Garber & Woodward, architects

The Color of Public Education as of Transcendent Concern

THE United States is spending a round billion of dollars a year in operating public education. What is a fair return for this expenditure? asked Frank E. Spaulding, dean of the Graduate School, Yale University, at the recent meeting of the National Education Association. "Important as this question is," he continued, "it is far transcended in importance by these questions: What results, other than culture, efficiency and good citizenship, as these are currently conceived, must this country seek from her public schools? And what, beside money, beside the things and services that money can buy, must this country invest in public education?"

"Sir Auckland Geddes maintained in a recent address that the end of education is 'to turn out minds that see facts in a certain color.' What is the color of our public education?"

"We have never seriously faced this question of the color of our education—so much more fundamentally important than the fact of education, with which we are chiefly engrossed. We do, indeed, give some consideration to the various pigments that we think should be introduced, the color that is the result of all pigments; what is it?"

What Is Education's Color?

"Is it patriotism? Is it honesty and sincerity? Is it truthfulness? Is it goodness? Is it courage? Is it cheerfulness? Is it generosity? Is it humility? Is it sympathy? Is it love of humanity? Is it love of justice? Is it regard for law and order? Is it sense of duty and obligation? Is it service? Is it character? Is it thirst for knowledge? Is it regard for accuracy? Is it appreciation of the beautiful—in art, literature, music, nature?"

"It contains traces, indeed, of all these pigments, some quite marked, others so faint as to be hardly discernible by the naked eye. But the color itself—the deep, all-absorbing, overwhelming color of our public education, is individual success through individual effort—the desire, the determination, and this desire, this determination, is overwhelmingly, almost universally, focused upon ideals of material achievement, of material prosperity."

The Schools of the People

"Our public schools are popular institutions, in every sense of the term; they are the creation of the people; they are supported by the people; they are made to serve the interests and demands of the people."

"These interests and demands are fundamentally, overwhelmingly—may we not say increasingly—the demands of business, of material prosperity."

"There is not one of the important developments which make up the educational progress of the last quarter century that does not represent a business demand, that does not maintain itself and justify itself chiefly in terms of its contribution to material prosperity."

"When a business man is asked to make his criticism of the public schools constructive, to specify in positive terms the improvements that he would have made, what does he reply? Teach pupils to spell; to write a legible hand; to compose a business letter; to perform fundamental operations in arithmetic quickly, confidently and accurately; to be prompt; to

carry out instructions; to be loyal to the interests of their employer—all excellent business assets that contribute directly to material prosperity. "It is far from my intention to criticize the business demands on our schools. With the life of our people what it is, with our dominant interests, our aspirations and ideals what they are, these demands on our public schools are inevitable, just as inevitable as the color of the education for which these demands furnish the pigment."

Is the Color Satisfactory?

"My purpose in holding up before us the fundamental, overwhelming color of our education, and in directing attention to the equally fundamental and overwhelming public interests and demands that supply the pigments of this color, is that we may face such profound questions as these:

"Is this overwhelming color of individual, material success, a satisfactory color? Is it safe color in which to prepare our youth to see the facts of life? What is to be the end of the domination of these material interests, these aspirations and ideals, that perpetuate and strengthen themselves through the color that they impose on all our public education? Pushed to the limit, do these guarantee the perpetuity and advancement of civilization?"

"We now have in America the unique spectacle of an immense, populous nation in which there is an abundance of all the elements required to provide not merely the necessities of life, but comforts and even luxuries in generous measure. The raw materials are at hand in almost limitless variety and abundance; human intelligence, expressed in scientific discoveries, inventions, effective organization and administrative control, and especially in the iron man of rapidly growing efficiency—such intelligence is also at hand in increasing abundance. The effective application of this intelligence to raw materials, in ways that are already mastered, insures a product abundant for the needs and comfort of everyone. And as we are convincingly told, we are now but just beginning to glimpse the practical possibilities of developments of material prosperity that in a few years may surpass that of the present as much as the present surpasses the primitive prosperity of three centuries ago."

The Need for a Changed Viewpoint

"What is the fitting color in which to see and to deal with these stupendously promising, these awe-inspiring facts? The color of individual success through individual effort has demonstrated its fitness as the color in which to see and to deal successfully with the raw materials of nature under primitive conditions. But as the all-dominant color in which to see and to deal with human facts, is it not already beginning to reveal its limitations, its unfitness? May it not be that this color is largely responsible for the human frictions and collisions in which center our gravest concerns today? Does this color not facilitate, tend naturally and almost inevitably to the exploitation, in the interests of individual success, of human facts in place of material facts?"

Something to Be Concerned About

"The color in which our public education prepares our children and youth to see and deal with facts is surely a matter of supreme concern, both domestic and international. "The United States, through its leaders, through its statesmen—its statesmen in industry and commerce, as well as in government—must take public education seriously, to a degree never yet approached. Our statesmen must regard and teach our whole people to regard public education, the color of public education, as of fundamental and transcendent concern to the immediate problems of government, of commerce and of industry. They must even give our basal problems of public education precedence over problems of government, commerce and industry, because the solution that we make of our basal educational problems goes so far to determining the form that all these other problems shall take a few years hence."

THE photographs and plans of the East Side High School of Cincinnati, O., shown at the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association in Chicago, attracted the attention of all superintendents contemplating building, who took part in the convention.

The building was declared by President Angell of Yale to be one of the finest high school plans that have ever been built. Yet, according to Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools of Cincinnati, the East High

building is cheap. It cost only \$1,500,000, and with the grounds, several acres of garden land and orchard, stadium, outdoor gymnasium and playgrounds, the entire group of buildings and grounds represent an investment for the city of only \$2,000,000.

Features of the building are the light and the air circulation obtained by the division of the structure into wings, the outdoor gymnasiums, which are roofed in but open on all sides, and the handsome club rooms. The college club room has dark paneled walls with spaces for college

and university emblems which are to be placed by East High graduates who go to the different colleges. Dr. Condon considers this an important feature in keeping before the students the stimulus toward higher education.

The East Side High School has now been in service three years. It accommodates 2000 students.

"We tried to put up a building that would look as little as possible like a school," said Dr. Condon in explaining the plans. "The purpose we had in view was to make the building a revelation of beauty and truth."

The Observatory

AT LEAST two states are now engaged in the task of overhauling their school laws to the end that modern conditions may be met in a modern way. The Rhode Island plan, already extensively discussed, calls for a substantial increase in the amount of state aid, a minimum salary for teachers of \$650 a year and fixed responsibilities for state and municipal school authorities. Generally speaking, the need in Rhode Island seems to be for laws "with teeth in them" with enforceable penalties for violation. In fact, it is characteristic of educational regulations almost everywhere that statutes are mainly suggestions. As long as cities raise all their school funds from their own taxpayers they feel under no obligation to accept state supervision unless it happens to meet with their approval. This situation Rhode Island seeks to correct by ruling that municipalities which do not comply with the state regulations shall no longer be exempted from the necessity of paying a tax on their school buildings.

The reorganization in Minnesota promises to be unusually thorough. It is proposed to triple the present one mill tax now levied for public educational purposes. Increased financial support is to be accorded schools for the training of teachers, better high schools are planned for the rural districts and the kindergarten is to have a regular and recognized place in the scheme of education. Other improvements urged are: Greater opportunities for adults to secure education in special sessions of the public schools; standardization of teachers' retirement funds; increased library service in the country communities and more money for the enforcement of compulsory attendance laws and for transportation of pupils to the schools.

If Detroit has its way, the idea that a city's interest in a pupil lapses when he leaves school will eventually become obsolete. The school authorities have set for themselves the task of following the life career of every pupil. Surveys and yet more surveys are to be undertaken, studies are to be made of the successful boys to determine why they are successful and of the failures to determine why they fail. A great card-index collection will some day record such matters as the occupation, salary, standing in the community and general progress of every graduate of the schools, and the hope is expressed that a comparative study of these details will make it possible to discover not only any shortcomings of the educational system but ways and means for more efficient functioning on the part of the schools. Immediate results from this project cannot, of course, be expected. It will be years before enough data are received to justify definite conclusions.

Although there has been in recent years a noticeable increase in teachers' salaries in all parts of the country, the Federal Bureau of Education, in a special report just issued, intimates that there is room for further improvement. It is pointed out that in cities of 3500 to 10,000 population, one-third of all elementary school teachers are still receiving less than \$1000 a year. As the cities grow larger, however, salaries grow with them, the average for cities from 10,000 to 25,000 population being \$1240; from 25,000 to 100,000 population, \$1386; and 100,000 or more, \$1648. In the cities of 100,000 or under the highest salaries are paid in California, Arizona, Montana and

New Jersey. In the larger cities, the best schedules are those of New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

It will be a notable group of educators, which will be assembled in Toronto next month for the triennial convention of the National Council of Education. Men and women are expected from many countries. The United States will send a large delegation, so will Great Britain and France. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell and Albert Mansbridge, chairman of the World Association for Adult Education, are among those who have expressed their intention of being present. Although the meetings, which begin April 4 and continue the rest of the week, will take up many important educational questions, special attention is to be given to such present-day topics as the use of the films for teaching certain subjects, cooperation of home and school and the education of adults. As is the way of conventions in these times, an exhibition of school work in all parts of the world will be staged.

Although it received virtually no mention in the public prints an address delivered by Cecil K. Reiff at the National Education Association meeting in Chicago served the exact purpose for which all conventions are supposed to be called. It gave the delegates something to think about when they returned to their homes. Mr. Reiff, who is principal of a high school in Oklahoma, believes that the teacher should be salesman as well as educator. As the language of trade has it, the teacher must "sell" education to the community. In this transaction the taxpayer, of course, is the purchaser and it is contended that he has a right to inquire if his money is being commensurate with his investment. Carrying the theory still further it is argued that a sale is consummated only when the buyer is satisfied and teachers are warned not to make the mistake of thinking that the transaction is complete when the goods have been passed over the counter.

This application of the terms and policies of trade to the business of the public schools opens an interesting field for speculation. If it becomes general there may be abroad a new attitude toward education. One effect, perhaps, of impressing upon the community the fact that it is really buying and paying for something will be a more careful scrutiny of the purchase to see if it is worth the money. Like all other phases of municipal government education is now largely taken for granted. The financial burden it imposes on the individual is never stressed. If it were, public interest in the schools would be considerably greater.

The bald statement that the school construction program now under way is the most elaborate and ambitious ever attempted is more easily comprehended when it is recalled that Detroit is planning to spend \$25,000,000 on new buildings; Cleveland, \$15,000,000; Pittsburgh, \$6,000,000; Cincinnati, \$5,000,000 and Toledo \$2,500,000. More significant still, and certainly of larger human interest, is the announcement that the little town of Buhl, a Minnesota community of only 2100 people, is erecting a schoolhouse costing \$750,000. A complete list would probably show proposed and authorized expenditures totaling \$500,000,000. But, according to the experts, not even this great amount is sufficient to enable the nation to overtake its needs. It has been estimated that at least \$1,500,000,000 must be spent before school accommodations are what they ought to be.

Values of Drawing From Sight and From Memory

LONDON (Special)—An instructive address, of value to teachers of drawing, was recently given in London by Walter Scott, government inspector of drawing. He pointed out that drawing from sight was for children a very difficult process. They had to look at the object, form an impression and govern the muscular actions in drawing. Children and primitive people did not do this; they drew from ideas they had formed, and therefore only had the process of expression to carry out.

With regard to memory drawing, its most valuable results were the emphasis of typical characteristics and the elimination of non-essentials. It was the power of selection and emphasis which formed the basis of the artist's work. To use the ability to draw in an educational way, the pupils should be encouraged to take advantage of their knowledge as soon as they had acquired it. After making a drawing from sight they should make up a new composition themselves. To be able to make a satisfactory memory drawing it was essential that the pupil should be able to visualize the scene. It was a great help to get into the habit of closing the eyes and forming a clear image before beginning a drawing, or even

Power of Appreciation Seen as Greatest Need of All

ETON, England (Special)—The public schools in England had for a long time been conducted upon certain definite lines; but most people did not realize how peculiar these lines were, said Dr. C. A. Alington, headmaster of Eton, recently. He had learned more about them at Eton than he knew before, and it was curious how foreigners came to the school to find out something of the system. In the last few years he had had people from Japan, Holland, America, France, Belgium and even China, asking what was the secret of English public schools. They came down to Eton for a few hours, generally wanting to catch an early train, and desired to discover the lines upon which the schools were run, as they were anxious to start similar schools in their own countries, but he was not able to give them much information during their brief visits, as it was difficult to explain what was the cause of the success of the public school. He thought that it must be in this way that in England people were proud of their schools. He believed the fact that they had a very strong loyalty to their school and were proud of its position, whether in work or in play, and proud of their system, which was really the foundation of the English public school spirit. It was a system which taught people that other things mattered more than themselves; thus it was that they realized that it was more important that their school, or their house, should be successful than that they themselves should get individual honors or prizes. There was no doubt that the English system did make people proud and even fond of their school, which was a great thing. How was this to be explained? To commence at the beginning, it was largely due to games. He did not know whether the English Nation was good at games.

It would be a great thing to say that they played games better, but he thought that it really mattered more that they should know how to lose a game, and to realize that they played for the fun that they got out of them.

to draw the object on paper with the eyes closed, fixing the thought on the mental image.

It was necessary for a teacher to help the pupil to memorize, i. e., to analyze and store away the facts that should be remembered. Shape and color, light and darkness, could not be remembered unless they were put away in an orderly manner. To draw from imagination one must have a large store of material to call upon. Many people did not realize that imagination was based on the memory. Artists like Turner and Michael Angelo had such a store of materials in their memories that they could imagine all sorts of things.

"We have seen an imaginative piece of work could come in many different ways—in telling a story, through deep interest in a subject. How little it took to stimulate the imagination was shown by seeing faces in the fire. With children colored pieces of paper would be found helpful to imaginative work. The child could cut the pieces to shape and move them about until he was satisfied with the attempt."

Two Kinds of School Committees and Their Work

"About six weeks ago I had an interesting talk with a Connecticut school committee," says a Connecticut supervising agent. "With great frankness he spoke in very discouraging terms of his experiences as a committee member. He was a member of a small committee, he held no special office and felt, as he expressed it, that he was 'necessary to make a quorum and to O. K. bills.' He had no specific task to do, and admitted that with the exception of the short time he spent at committee meetings, he rarely, if ever, thought of schools. A few days later I met a member of another school board who told a decidedly different story. He was the chairman of a nine-member committee and was very enthusiastic over a certain project which was uppermost in the minds of his committee. As a preliminary step in presenting a building program, this particular committee was launching a 'Come-to-School Week.' They wanted to show the public the crowded condition of the school and with that end in view they had organized the campaign skillfully. Team work was essential if the project was to succeed; every man had a special project for which he was held responsible. Every member was working hard to make a real contribution to the cause."

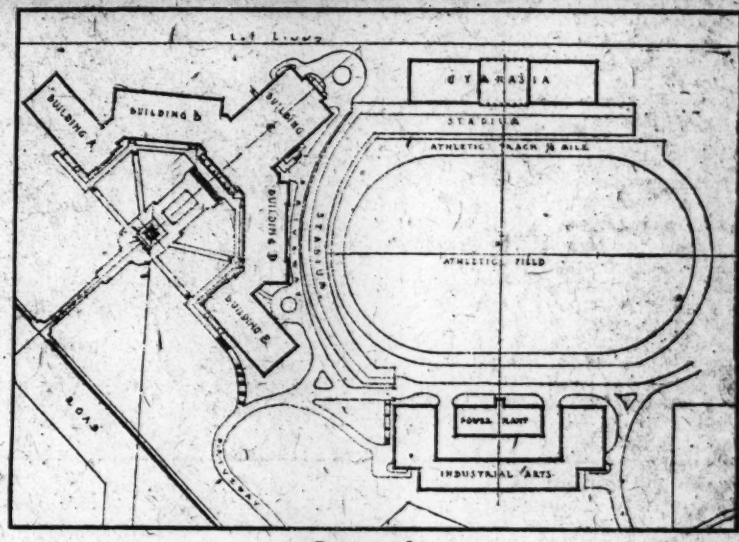
"These two interviews brought home two great truths; on the one hand the general feeling held by many members of school committees that their part counts for little, and on the other hand the many potentialities of a live school committee, working enthusiastically to improve the school conditions in their town."

Standard Textbooks

EDMONTON, Alberta (Special)—Standard text books for elementary and high schools will be adopted by the four western provinces, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This step was decided upon after numerous conferences of educators extending over a period of six years, so that it cannot be called a hasty step.

This standardization of textbooks will mean a tremendous saving to the parents, since with the greater demand, the publishing houses will be enabled to quote lower prices than they have in the past. It will have an even farther reaching effect than this in that, although the conditions under which the people in the four provinces live is practically the same, when people moved from one province to another they often found that as a result of the different standards the children would lose a year in school before they could conform to the requirements of the new standard.

Canadian educationists are evidently waking up to the fact that too many of their graduate students, who have come to universities in the United States because of the many scholarships offered, Sir Robert Falconer has appealed for Canadian scholarships and his appeal has already met with generous response. The Canadian Pacific Railway immediately gave three. Sir Edward Kemp suggested one, to be open to graduates from any province outside of Ontario, for post-graduate study at the University of Toronto. His idea was that the various provinces should be linked intellectually by interchange of students.



Group plan

THE HOME FORUM

Cotman's Various Achievements

Let him rather black boots than follow the profession of an artist," said John Ople, when Mr. Edmund Cotman, the well-to-do draper and silk merchant of Norwich, consulted him about the desire of his son, John Sell Cotman, to be an artist.

But Cotman could not be withheld, any more than Ople himself had been, when he burst upon the London art world as "The Cornish Wonder" and had his astonishing heyday of homage. It was out of the succeeding neglect, corresponding in degree to the future of popularity, that Ople spoke. A different career, however, was opening before Cotman, less sensational, without a fallacious brilliancy of beginning to be outlived, and leaving in its wake a more substantial product.

An India ink drawing in the Reeves collection at the British Museum, "Old Houses in Mill Lane, Newmarket Road, Norwich," has written upon its back the legend—"J. S. C. drawn 1794." The boy was thirteen when he made this drawing of a picturesque scene in his native town, over which he had roamed for years and sketched diligently. He was but seventeen when he went to London, and at nineteen he took the prize of "a large silver palette" given by the Society of Arts.

When the Norwich Society of Artists, then in its vigorous infancy, held its exhibition in 1807, he sent 20 specimens of his work, some of them portraits. Indeed, at this time he was known, and desired to be known, as a portrait painter, although his exquisite "Duncombe Park" was on exhibition. Soon after this, however, he occupied himself wholly for a while with landscapes in oil, his "Fishing Boats Off Yarmouth" being a notable example of his success, which has maintained the high position it immediately took.

Three successive summers next found him in Normandy, studying early Norman architecture, and beginning the antiquarian work which was continued among the architectural antiquities of England. His "Dieppe" and his famous "Mont St. Michel" are the finest results of this period.

As a water color painter Cotman had few equals, and no superior among English artists, until Turner eclipsed them all and brought about a new standard of values. Laurence Binyon has said—"Turner apart, there is no one in our fine English school of imagination so pure, so achievement, as various." Of all his water colors, "Greta Bridge" is usually held to be the best, a truly wonderful harmony of colors upon a gray background.

Cotman was an ardent etcher, throughout his whole career producing series after series of plates. His etching of the Nelson column at Yarmouth is the most famous of these, with its sky full of phantom battle-

ships looming grandly within the clouds.

Cotman's work has been profusely imitated, and what is worse, his name has been affixed to pictures without number which he never saw, and his fame marred thereby. If an oil sea piece of uncertain authorship is forcible, with the least tinge to it of the manner of the Norwich School, it has long been the atrocious habit of dealers and collectors to dub it a Cotman and send it forth to thrive under this false credential.

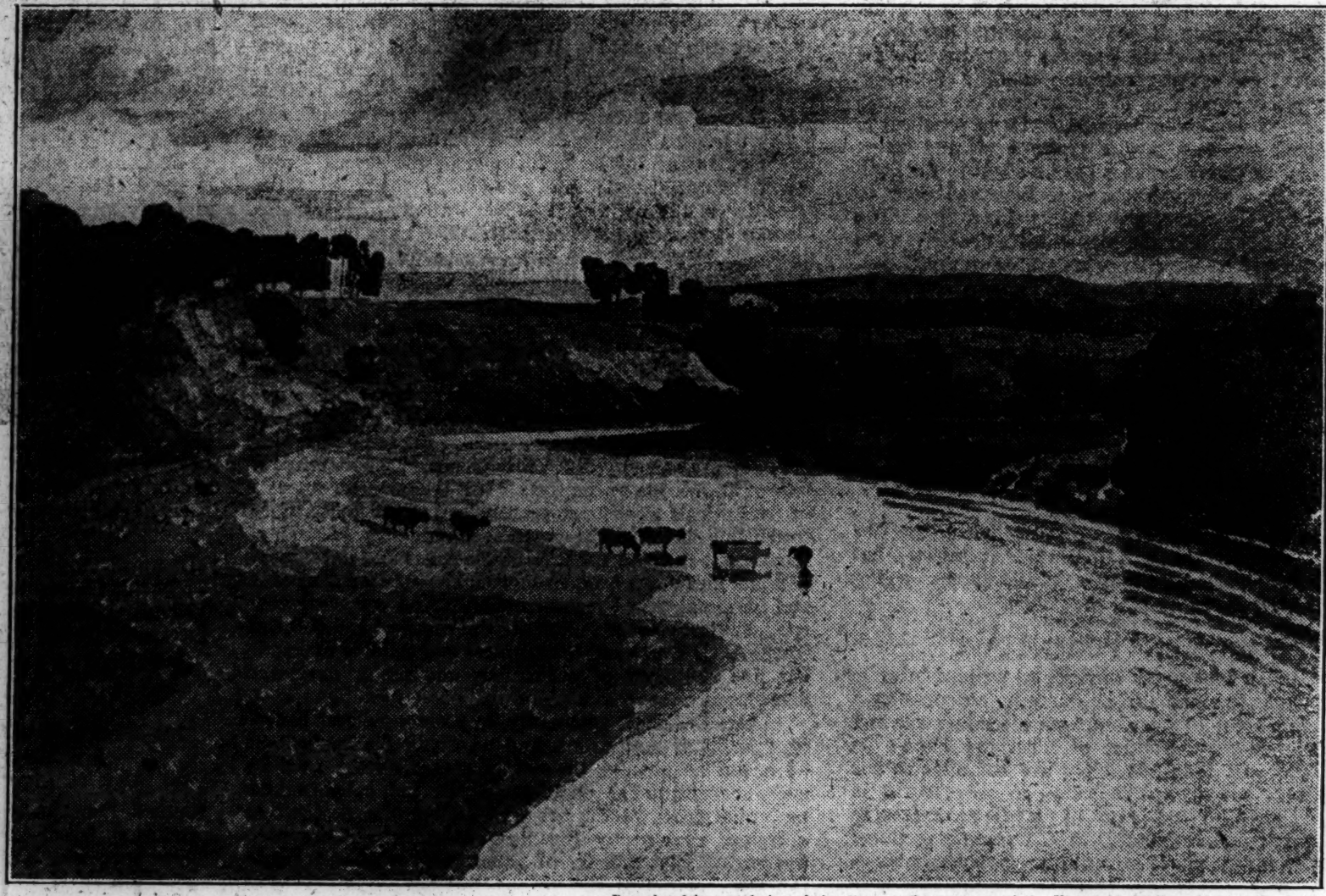
He was endlessly loyal to Norwich, and his last oil painting was "A View

What one may call the melodramatic Irish story, in which Lever was so brilliantly successful, has its first famous example in "The Collegians of Gerald Griffin." The novel has no concern with college life, and is far better described by its stage-title, "The Colleen Bawn." . . . Lever is not realistic, he is natural; he follows the law of his nature as an artist should; he sees life through his own medium; and if books are to be valued as companions, not many of them are better company than Charles O'Malley or Lord Kilgobbin; for first and last Lever was always himself.—Stephen Gwynn, in "Irish Books and Irish People."

The Tradition of the Merchant Ship

We have fashioned other ships, and must use them. What we have conjured up compels us to live with it. But when you do not go to sea you may have what ships you like. There is some but not much interest in the reappearance in the newspapers of the sailing lists; a few of the old names appear again, though new ships bear them. But late at night, when a westerly wind with rain turns for me a neighbouring yew tree into

green huff. The lines of her bulwarks, her sheer, fell to her waist, then, airily rose again, came up and round to merge in one fine line at the jib-boom. The lines sweeping down and airily rising again were light as the sloop of a swallow. The symmetry of her laden hull set in a plane of dancing sun-points, and her soaring amber masts, cross-spurred, caught in a mesh of delicate cordage, and shining till they almost vanished where they rose above the buildings and stood against the sky, made her seem as noble and haughty as a burst of great music. One of ours, that ship, Part of our parish.—H. M. Tomlinson, in "London River."



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"In the Glassy Shallows," from the painting by John Sell Cotman

Muskrats

Because the mild and silently indifferent muskrat continues to build his house of aquatic vegetation, while club houses, mansions, cottages, grand stands, and electric lights rise up about him, he is classed as an invader. He is, in reality, the rightful heir refusing to be dispossessed. With every approaching fall muskrats build along the lagoons of the island and the tortuous reaches of the marsh. Their houses are not shown on the registered plans of the city, although some of them are really imposing structures, appearing at a distance like old and moss-covered stumps spared by the wood-gatherers. These builders treat the advances of civilization with calm, amphibious indifference, and even when their building sites are turned into wharves and piers they will take up their residence in holes and crannies, degenerating into a condition of semi-domestication. But it will be many years before muskrats are driven to flats, tenements, and temporary lodgings.

While the beaver is first to retire before the invasion of man, his little cousin stays until the hunter's cabin is succeeded by the pioneer settlement, and on through all the mutations that culminate in the great city. The beaver is wise. His wise has the happy faculty of accepting every situation and calling it good. When the sandpump fills his favorite lagoon, and his few human sympathizers have hidden him good-bye, he comes next night and trails his glossy tail over the fresh mound, crossing straight and curved lines, and making the new shores old with the countless indentations of his nimble feet. Like ourselves, he becomes nocturnal in his habits as urban growth advances around him.

The after-dark of early autumn, before the crescent moon has left the sky to the vigils of the stars, is the time to commune with the muskrats. The excuse for being abroad, whether it be gun, fishing rod, insect net, or botanizing case, must be laid aside, for there is something imperious in the all-pervading hush of evening that will not tolerate interruption. From the boat pushed well into the rushes the clear, smooth lagoon stretches away toward its margins of impenetrable shadow, so still that the mirrored stars do not even tremble. A black dot comes out of the darkness straight across the silent water, leaving behind two long, trailing ripples that steadily widen and recede, shedding gleams of silver where the water had been invisible in the shadows.

On he comes steadily, his head strained rigidly forward and barely above the surface. Now he is so close that his little, beady eyes can be seen in the moonlight. Splash! The round of his back and his snake-like tail appear for a moment above the surface as he disappears, leaving the quivering ripples to seek the black distance in widening and widening circles.

Another appears swimming steadily and smoothly toward the irregular house that has just been erected on the opposite shore. He seems to revel in the stillness and the joy of being alive. On the shore his saturated fur glistens in the moonlight. He mounts the house, quietly enjoying a feeling of proprietorship.—S. T. Wood, in "Rambles of a Canadian Naturalist."

Carleton does not stand by himself; he is the head and representative of a whole class of Irish novelists, among whom John Banim is the best known name. All of them were peasants who aimed at depicting scenes of peasant life from their own experience.

"Here Are Sweet Peas"

Sweet peas and mignonette should always grow together. Even the down-trodden everlasting pea (as Gerard calls it) with its large fringed blossoms, has this year won its way to favor. That plant is in itself an epitome of all the sermons of the year, with courage and constancy for their text. It is as good as a meditation by Jeremy Taylor. We were very grave about it last year, only a very little was permitted; it was denounced as too encroaching; and a quantity of it was ruthlessly cut away. We believed its humbleness to be secure. Not a bit of it! Never did it spread and flourish and flower more abundantly than it has done this summer. Its ran round the corner of the house and made a blooming bower of itself in the shade under the east porch. It gave a rich deep pink background for the white irises, and blush roses to the south; it actually climbed up and looked in at the dining room windows, and nodded to us as we sat at breakfast. 'Tis suis, et 'tis rest! It said, as plain as words; and after all I had to confess its conquering beauty.—E. V. B. in "A Garden of Pleasure."

The Swan on the Lake

The swan existing
Is like a song with an accompaniment
Imaginary.

Across the glassy lake,
Across the lake to the shadow of the
willows,
—As by Debussy's
"Reflets dans l'eau."

The swan that is
Reflects
Upon the solitary water—breast to
breast
With the duplicity.

With that duplicity that is confused
O visionary wedding! O stateliness of
the procession!
It is accompanied by the image of itself
Alone.

At night
The lake is a wide silence,
Without imagination.
—Walter Conrad Arensberg.

In the Florida Woods

I catch a glimpse of a beautiful, leaf-green lizard on the gray trunk of an orange tree, but it is gone almost before I can say I saw it. Presently a brown one with light-colored stripes and a bluish tail is travelling over the crumbling wall, running into crannies and out again. Now it stops to look at me with its jewel of an eye. And there on the rustic arbor is a third one, matching the unpainted wood in hue. Its throat is white, but when it is inflated, it turns to the loveliest rose-color. On two sides of me, beyond the orange trees, is a thicket of small oaks and cabbage palmettos—hammock, I suppose it is called. In all other directions are the pine woods, with their undergrowth of saw-palmetto. The cardinal sings from the hammock, and so does the Carolina wren. The chickadees, the blackbirds, (a grackle just now flies over, and a fish-hawk also) with the bluebirds and the pine-warblers, are in the pinery. From the same place comes the song of the Maryland yellow-throat.—Bradford Torrey.

On Paying Our Debts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY day, from the lips of multitudes which no man can number, goes forth the prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Do all in that vast throng understand the meaning of what they are saying?

A debt is that which is due to another. It may be one of money, service, or duty; but, in either case, it is something that must be paid before the debtor can be really free. No normal person likes to be in debt; and no one who takes up the study of Christian Science needs to be. Millions of mere repetitions will never give us that independence which all desire; but the true understanding of this sentence in the Lord's Prayer, with its spiritual interpretation as given on page 17 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, if demonstrated, will set us free from debt—financially, socially and spiritually.

"Owe no man any thing, but to love one another," says Paul: "for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law." When we apply this saying to the everyday circumstance of paying for the material things and the human service we have received, we find that the fulfilling of the greater good includes the performance of the less. If we love our neighbor, we shall measure our conduct to him by the Golden Rule. We shall recompense him immediately for what he has done for us, lest he be put to inconvenience through neglect or carelessness on our part. The law of Moses was very strict on the subject of common honesty between men; even the wages of the hireling were not to be kept in the house overnight—they were to be paid as soon as they were due. Mrs. Eddy says, "Honesty is spiritual power" (Science and Health, p. 453). If everyone paid their debts thus quickly how much trouble and anxiety would be avoided.

But it sometimes seems as if difficulties and poverty had the power to drive people into debt; and this is one of the false beliefs which Christian Science is overcoming every day. Students of Christian Science are learning that if they pray sincerely, they find as a result such intelligence, cheerfulness, steadfastness of purpose and opportunity for work, that they are able to obtain, honestly, enough money or goods to pay all they owe. They also find that the study of Christian Science gives them a higher idea of what is really worth living and working for; so that they gain the self-control which prevents their yielding to the temptation of ordering material things before they can pay for them. To those who de-

sire truth and honesty more earnestly than material gratification, there is no lack; the hand of divine Love is constantly opening fresh channels from which an abundant supply can be drawn wherewith to satisfy every just and proper claim. When the widow went to the prophet because she was in debt and despair, he showed her that God does not excuse our debts; does not free us from paying them, but gives us that which is needed to bless our creditors and to gain our own freedom at the same time.

There are debts other than those of a monetary nature which divine Principle demands us to pay. Our debt to God is more than the tenth part of our income set aside for His service; our debt to our neighbor more than paying our bills promptly—important as these beginnings of faithfulness are to our health and prosperity. At home or abroad, we have a debt to pay to every man, woman, and child with whom we come in contact. We owe them that reflection of divine Love which is seen in the simple, human qualities of kindness, cheerfulness and courtesy. If this love of the divine is shining in our hearts, it spontaneously expresses itself in unsought ways and words which enlighten and encourage all whom we meet.

If we ever think that we have been unjustly treated, we owe a debt of forgiveness to those at whose hands we seem to have received the injury. It is a debt we must pay at once if we do not wish to be delivered to the tormentors, overcoming a sense of resentment and self-pity; for these will never leave us till we have paid "the uttermost farthing"; that is to say, till we have forgiven our brother, even "seventy times seven," if that be necessary to bring about complete reconciliation.

But when we consider what we owe to our Father-Mother, God, for our spiritual being, preservation and all the blessings of spiritual life, such a sense of humility and gratitude arises that it becomes impossible for us to harbor any thoughts but those of compassionate love, which causes us instantly to forgive our debtors as we see infinite Love forgiving us. Let us not forget what the world owes to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, for the faithfulness with which she climbed the long ascent to the mount of revelation, whence her pure heart saw God so clearly as to enable her to declare her vision to mankind and to give us (Science and Health, p. 17) the spiritual interpretation of the beautiful, familiar words, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," as "Love is reflected in love,"—depth beyond depth, infinite, wonderful!

A New View of Danton

M. Madelin apparently considers that he has fulfilled his office as a biographer when he has brought his hero sufficiently near for us to perceive that he was not as simple as we believed. It is a useful office. Historians and biographers are usually much too ready to paint the portrait of a statesman in a few bold strokes, to smooth away the contradictions, to ignore the elements which might make their hero more difficult to understand. This is a dangerous tendency, for human character is too mysterious and complex a thing to be included in any of the more familiar types admitted to the history books. Reading the book of M. Madelin is like the gradual approach to a big mountain. The outlines which were sure and simple at a distance become broken and complicated, and we run a risk of losing ourselves altogether in their convolutions unless we cast back to a memory of their aspect seen from a distance. The author takes us to the foot of his colossus, and we climb with over the surface of his gigantic figure, wondering what it looks like at a distance.

It is difficult immediately to withdraw oneself sufficiently far back from the image thus explored to deal in general terms with the author's achievement. Of one thing, however, there is no manner of doubt. M. Madelin has immensely increased our sense of the enormous vitality of this "athlete of the Revolution." "Happy is the man who has never slandered life," said Danton on one occasion. Here was the utterance of a man who was too much alive to be confined within any formula. Such a man was bound to be inconsistent. The more complex and ambiguous he becomes under the close scrutiny of his author, the more we feel that he is alive in a broader sense than that in which an historical figure is alive. . . . We have to remember that he was only 35 when he was sent to the guillotine, and that he was suddenly swept into political life without any previous training or opportunity of discovering in what direction his gifts and sympathies would normally have led him. For five years he lived the life of the Revolution, reacting passionately to all its phases.

M. Madelin is almost oppressively conscious of the vitality and power of Danton. The near view, though it prevents him from too precisely defining or summing up the character of his hero, has not caused him to doubt the human reality of his subject. The nature of the man, "tuft of life and clamor," is invariably evident in all that M. Madelin records of him. He is seen throughout this record as a man who, in the words of Lameth, was "carried away by everything that possessed huge proportions." The Outlook (London).

Thoreau

It seemed as if the breezes brought him,
It seemed as if the sparrow taught him,
As if by secret signs he knew
Where in far fields the orchis grew.
—Emerson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

Peace or War in China

THE prospect of the renewal of fighting this spring between the factions in China is not a pleasant one for friends of peace in the Far East. Outwardly, the breach between the North and the South opened by the Revolution of 1911, and reopened after several years of peace by the anti-constitutional coup d'état of 1917, shows no signs of healing. Another punitive expedition against the South was decided upon at the Paoting-fu conference last November of the three Northern tuchuns, Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun, and Wu Pei-fu; and Dr. Sun in the South is said to be making active preparations to resume the campaign in the Yang-tse Valley.

Inward signs, are multiplying, however, that both sides are heartily tired of a conflict that cannot possibly result in a complete victory for either. The Southern leaders have now made a real government. Canton, their capital, is the best governed city in China. With experience in statesmanship has come magnanimity. For example, the neighboring province of Kwangsi, from which carpet-baggers in Northern pay have repeatedly swarmed over Canton, is now reduced to submission, not because a military tuchun sits in power, but because it is governed by one of Kwangsi's ablest sons, Ma Chen-wu, a brilliant scholar and one of China's ablest constitutionalist leaders. The South has extended its military domination or its moral influence over more than half the area and almost two-thirds of the population of China. But the power it wields is irresponsible as regards China as a whole, and will be so until it shows its capacity to make a broad-gauged peace with the Northern factions and to assume its share in a national government.

In this light, the visit of Wu Chao-chu, Wu Ting-fang's son, to Mukden, reported in this week's dispatches, has a hopeful significance. Wu Chao-chu is the Southern Government's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The cable accounts omit to say that he is paying Mukden a return visit, continuing negotiations initiated in Canton by personal emissaries of Chang Tso-lin himself. The rapprochement between Wu Pei-fu and the Southern leaders, since the mid-China tuchun returned to his Honan base at Loyang in December, is also much closer than it was a year ago. All over China the merchants, the more responsible newspapers, the students, in fact the whole politically intelligent community, are hoping that these negotiations will not once more end in sterile mutual defiance.

Meanwhile the bankruptcy and impotence of the Peking Government has been accentuated by a real rift in the relations between the two men by whose military power it exists. Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu fell out most dramatically in January over the premiership of Liang Shih-yi, the agile politician, whose suspected pro-Japanese bias coincided most unfortunately with the crisis in the Shantung question. Wu Pei-fu called Liang in plain language a traitor, and faced his army of 100,000 men, a much better fighting force than Chang Tso-lin's, toward Peking. The result was a severe loss of face for Chang, for in less than a week Liang Shih-yi was asking for sick leave, China's never-failing Chiltern Hundreds. The unhappy President, the totally disregarded Hsu Shih-chang, has tried to find a premier ever since, and has even offered to placate Chang Tso-lin to the extent of elevating his own half-brother, Pao Kwei-ching, now Minister of War, to the vacant premiership, a compromise which the Mukden tuchun has so far contemptuously refused.

China at the present moment presents the extraordinary spectacle of a prosperous people with an insolvent government. There is more bullion in China per unit of trade than in any other country in the world except the United States. The volume of foreign trade and of domestic industry is steadily growing; the increase in the power and the accumulating capital of the native banks has been phenomenal. Yet the government is seven months behind in its salaries; it is even being accused of the incredible Chinese lapse of defaulting foreign obligations. Even the defunct Ching dynasty, we read, whose very pensions are held up, has been forced to sell eight pairs of flower vases to secure the means of sustenance for the once magnificent Manchu Court.

China is hard beset by trouble, but it would be well to remember that her spokesmen have never promised that she would win constitutional liberty easily. Eleven years after the foundation of the American Republic its people were still a pretty sorry spectacle. And if there should still have to be fighting in China it will be for a cause which every American should respect, the constitutional liberty which is in the end the only foundation of order and peace.

The Panama Line's Transfer

NATURALLY enough, and quite properly, the recommendation of the War Department's commission that the Panama Railroad Steamship Company be immediately liquidated has met determined and convincing opposition. Gen. George W. Goethals is known to have said that the completion of the Panama Canal would have been virtually impossible without the service which the Panama Railroad Steamship Company was able to render, or without the equalization of carrying charges between United States ports and Panama which the competition of that line compelled. Such a testimonial, from such a source, undoubtedly takes the enterprise out of the realm of non-essential utilities and establishes it as one designed to meet a real public necessity. It is hardly fair, at a time when the declared public policy appears to be to subsidize an American merchant marine, with the avowed purpose of establishing and maintaining adequate competitive water transportation, that it should be complained that this particular utility, under the adverse economic conditions which have recently prevailed, has failed to show a net profit beyond the fixed cost of operation. It is insisted by those who oppose the recommendations of the commission that for the year 1922 the

steamship line will be self-supporting, and that in 1923 the net operating revenues promise to reach \$400,000.

Powerful political and financial influences have joined in the effort to destroy the competition which the operation by the government of the Panama Steamship Company creates. Among these are the Royal Mail Steamship Packet Company, a British corporation; the Royal Dutch Line, the United Fruit Company, and certain steamships of Norwegian registry operating in the Caribbean zone. Naturally the War Department is committed to the project by the action of its commission, whose report it has indorsed, while added to this is the effort of the Shipping Board to substitute privately-owned ships for those of the Panama company, officials of that board evidently construing literally President Harding's recommendation in his address to Congress when he advised the discontinuance, so far as practicable, of the separate transport service of the Army and Navy.

Important economic policies are involved in the decision which Congress evidently is to be called upon to make regarding the future activities of this utility. The question is not one into the settlement of which there should be allowed to enter any partisan or sectional consideration. The effort to scrap the Panama line is by private interests, because they have seen in it for fifteen years the only influence to keep down the freight rates to the Canal Zone. The removal of the line's ships will be followed immediately, it is contended, by an advance in rates, with greater costs to the government than at present, and by the eventual destruction of competition in the entire West Indian and South American trade, which will pass into the control of steamship lines of foreign registry.

No one has said it, and it is possible that no one but a native of Pennsylvania will understand it anyway, but apparently the anti-bonus group at Washington is trying to throw Pepper in the eyes of the public.

The Lure of "Federal Aid"

IT WOULD not be at all difficult to write a brief in which might be marshaled an imposing and possibly a convincing array of facts and figures tending to prove that the present-day activities of what are known as sectional, class, or industrial blocs are traceable to the older tendency toward centralization in government in the United States. There is not, it may be said, now, to as great an extent as in former years, the purely sectional opposition to a centralized government, perhaps because, in the rapid and general development of the country since the days of the Civil War, the apprehensions as to the possible effects of such a system have been allayed. But there is, as there has always been, an inherent opposition to the tendencies toward what is denounced as bureaucracy, especially as such a system provides for the administration of laws designed to apply to the nation as a whole when, as a matter of fact, they are not reasonably applicable or adaptable to the component parts or factors thereof. It could be quite convincingly insisted that the tendency should be away from, rather than toward a greater centralization.

Heretofore the chief opponents of centralization were in the southern states of the Union, and there many of them still are to be found, as was recently proved by the almost solid opposition in the House of Representatives by the southern membership to the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and by the alliance of many southern Democrats with the so-called agricultural blocs in Congress. But now there appears to be springing up in some of the eastern states what is, in fact, a heretofore unformed opposition, along somewhat different lines, to the increasing tendencies in the direction of bureaucratic enactments. Naturally enough, the discovery has been made that the vaunted paternalism of the Federal Government, generously manifested in the form of federal aid to all manner of worthy objects and undertakings, is a benefaction or otherwise according to the point of view. Thus it has been pointed out that in the matter of federal aid in highway building, in agriculture, in education, and in efforts to regulate the health of communities and individuals, the government, perforce, gives nothing to the participating or cooperating states and communities except what it has previously exacted from the people and industries of those and other states through the levy and collection of revenue taxes. Without questioning the worthiness of the specific objects to which the funds collected are applied, it can be shown that the burdens which have been added in recent years have become a tax upon producing industries and upon the individual incomes of wage earners everywhere, and that in the highly developed industrial states, like Massachusetts for instance, much of the money collected by the Federal Government is expended in other states, and that the tax adds directly to the cost of living, whether those who pay the tax contribute directly or indirectly. The return of funds to the states is not necessarily in proportion to the amounts they pay, but in proportion to their population and the estimated needs as ascertained by the federal disbursing and distributing agencies. Thus Massachusetts, in the year 1921, contributed to the Federal Treasury the sum of \$259,865,213.85, while Alabama, with a population two-thirds that of Massachusetts, contributed \$18,429,531.41, or about 7 per cent of the amount collected in Massachusetts. Mississippi, with a population one-half that of Massachusetts, paid \$8,996,571.95, or less than 4 per cent of the Massachusetts total.

It is true, of course, that most of the states benefit by the transaction, but their gain is at the expense of the few states which are taxed in proportion, not to their ability to pay, but in direct proportion to their industrial development. Perhaps a "bloc" formed by those states which are at an economic disadvantage would find itself outnumbered and outvoted when a general division of the public money was proposed, but those states have, unquestionably, the right to refuse cooperation in all such undertakings which operate against them. The constitutional power to "provide for the general welfare" cannot always be safely construed to apply to all subjects which Congress may deem to be for the general welfare. Unquestioningly to concede this prerogative to Congress would be to surrender unprotestingly, sooner or later, to the rule of bureaucracy.

A Cure for Radicalism

IT IS the insidious and subtle influence, cleverly devised but ignorantly and innocently assimilated, that threatens democracy. This fact is being emphasized in the United States by those who are carrying on the campaign of the National Association for Constitutional Government and who are urging, as a counteracting influence to the propaganda of Socialism and Communism which is being conducted throughout the world, the intelligent study, in the United States, of the Constitution, and an understanding of the fundamental basis of government. The propaganda of radicalism is sometimes quite cleverly disguised. It must be, else it is discovered and shunned by even the unwary. But its disguises, it is pointed out, are frequently so effective that even the sophisticated are deceived by it. Take, for instance, the flood of paternalistic legislation which has been proposed in Congress and in the legislatures of the several states within recent years. An analysis of many of these measures in the light of the Constitution would readily disclose their origin and purpose. They are destructive of democracy, because they encourage and legalize paternalism in government, which is the creed of the Socialist and the Communist.

How many average American citizens in an audience of a hundred people can convincingly answer or counteract the attacks of a recognized radical propagandist on the Constitution of the United States? Instead of meeting the attack the tendency too often is to admit the plausibility if not the absolute truth of the criticism. This is not because of any disloyal tendency, but because of a lack of knowledge of the facts. It is true that the appeals of the radicals were much more effective and much more convincing six or eight years ago than they are today, because the demand for loyal and consecrated defense of national ideals has been so thoroughly impressed by war and the problems of reconstruction. And war, curiously enough, seems never to further the cause of the political idealists. It seems rather to cement and solidify nationalism and the need of a broader, and not a narrower democracy.

There is a need, apparently, of a more general Americanization of Americans, and no doubt the application of a similar process, differently named, is the need in every constitutional democracy. In the colleges and out, misguided youths are expounding the destructive doctrines evolved by the class-conscious. These proponents of false theories of government have been made the mouthpieces of the vicious and the designing who dare not sponsor their doctrines publicly. They carry the propaganda into club rooms and homes because they have ignorantly contrasted it, in the light of its supporters, with the little-understood basis of their own government. The conscientious and unbiased study of the history of the Constitution, and an intelligent understanding of that great document itself, would leave many a "parlor circle" of would-be radicals without an orator.

The Genial Canadian Winter

A BRITISH visitor made the remark that he enjoyed Canada, all excepting the heat of the Canadian winter. Winter travelers who get their impressions of Canada mainly in train journeys between hotels would appreciate this gentle humor. The Canadian people believe in keeping warm in winter. But the visitor who wants to get really acquainted with the genial Canadian winter will take a pair of skis with him, particularly in the delightful months of January and February.

For the youth of Canada, men and girls, the winters are becoming all too short. Skis have to be put away about this time of the year. Under the smile of cloudless, sunny skies the snows soften in the glades, and the rivers begin to open up. But since about the holiday time, in country like the Gatineau Valley north of Ottawa, along woodland trails in the Laurentian hills, on the slopes of Mt. Royal, in winding paths beyond the City of Quebec, and in winter resorts of the Rockies—where the Dominion Parks branch is opening up some wonderful playgrounds for Canada—many new trails have been broken by gayly-clad parties of ski-runners.

The supremacy of the stalwart sons of Scandinavia is being challenged by young Canadian ski-jumpers. The growing popularity of skiing in Canada is attracting city crowds to the natural parks to enjoy the thrills of a Saturday afternoon ski-jumping contest. But the visitor on pleasure bent during winter months in Canada should try to get out on a ski-hike, to hear the hills reecho with laughter and cheery shout. He must hear the swishing song of the skis, and the click of the ski poles, as the skiers travel briskly over the dome-shaped hills, through woods and glades, over rivers and lakes; and if he is especially favored with a jolly Canadian winter's day, when the temperature has taken a dip below zero, and the sky shows deepest blue against the purest white of the hills, he will delight in a new understanding of the genial warmth of the Canadian winter.

A Federal Probation System

IT IS a fact not generally known, perhaps, but it is none the less a fact, that there is no provision in the statutes of the United States under which the judges of federal courts may, in their discretion, provide for the release of convicted prisoners on probation under a system similar to that in vogue in many of the states of the American Union and in some, at least, of the countries of Europe. The wisdom of extending this privilege to federal judges was emphasized recently by George W. Anderson, judge of the United States Court of Appeals in Boston, when he took occasion to commend the probation systems of state and city courts and to call attention to the really constructive humanitarian work done thereunder. No one is better qualified to estimate the possibilities of such work in the federal courts than one who, like Judge Anderson, daily sees the opportunities for the wise application of the system to the unfortunate individuals with whom he is called upon to deal. He had no hesitancy in explaining that it was only by resorting to a more or less harmless subterfuge of the law that he was able to protect thoughtless and igno-

rant first offenders from the terrible consequences of their first misstep.

Certainly the beneficent results of the probation system have been proved to the satisfaction of all observing students of sociology. It is no longer an experiment, though it took the world many hundreds of years to realize what is really meant by tempering justice with mercy. And even yet there is too great an inclination to regard the offender as being past redemption, with the result that those who fall under the condemnation of the law are sent into schools of vice and crime more often than they are induced, by kindness and watchfulness, to desert their evil ways. Judge Anderson defines justice as that which helps the offender to reform, to see the error of his ways, and not as that which fills prisons with criminals. He asks that all possible means be employed to bring about authorization of the probation system in the federal courts.

It is important in this connection to remember that in the United States, perhaps to a greater extent than in other countries, the courts are called upon to deal with immigrants, and possibly as frequently with naturalized citizens, who are almost wholly ignorant of the law. The government which has invited or suffered these people to live under its laws owes it to them, first of all, to teach them how thus to live. The exemplification of such a process admittedly is not best shown in the exercise of an assumed right to condemn as criminals, without mercy, those who, because of their ignorance, thoughtlessly or carelessly transgress. Prisons do not provide the kind of schools necessary for the training of citizens. No intelligently conceived system of Americanization can be devised which first punishes and then seeks to reform a susceptible student.

Editorial Notes

It is interesting to find the 'Sacramento (Cal.) Tribune pointing out with a wealth of headlines these facts:

PHENOMENAL RECORD OF MONEY MAKING NEAR SACRAMENTO

Not Oil, or Gold, or Silver—But the Lowly Grape Is Doing It and Is Fast Becoming an Aristocrat

Neither "the lowly grape," nor its far from lowly producers, seem to have suffered from prohibition. Three successive crops, since the Eighteenth Amendment was given effect, have sold for steadily increasing prices, and the California grape growers have the joy of knowing that their blessings are based upon no man's injury.

THE former president of the American Tax Association estimates the amount of tax-free securities in the United States at \$30,000,000,000, and the Daily Bond Buyer puts the 1921 issue of bonds of that character at over \$1,000,000,000. So great a body of untaxable securities is a brake upon prosperity and a menace to social order. Furnishing an attractive field for investment, it diverts capital from productive employment in industrial or transportation securities. And the spectacle of this enormous volume of untaxed bonds adds a new bitterness to the farmer's protest against heavy taxes on his land, the manufacturer's struggle with the taxes on his plant, and the householder's worries over income and real estate taxes. It is too late to correct the situation as it exists, but precisely the moment to prevent any addition to the menace. Further issuance of tax-free securities should be prohibited by law.

TO DISARM four small patrol boats on the Danube, five admirals, representing the "Great Powers," with large, distinguished and expensive staffs, have been sent thither at the expense of bankrupt Hungary. It is anticipated that the cost of the commission will exceed the value of the boats to be disarmed. The intelligent explanation is made that because the first Power involved sent an admiral, all the others, to maintain their dignity, had to send admirals likewise, though it is admitted that a captain, or even a "bos'un tight," could have done the job. Maintaining dignity at the expense of a fallen foe seems a pretty undignified act when all the circumstances of it are brought to light.

FAINT tremors of a Scotch campaign for home rule manifest themselves occasionally. It appears to be but a slight movement and most public men of Scotland are keeping away from it. Thus we find Gideon Murray refusing an invitation to speak at Glasgow, where a new forward movement in support of Scottish home rule is intended, with these words: "The situation in Ireland is fraught with such danger in the direction of entire separation from Great Britain that I am of the opinion that, at any rate for some years to come, Scotland and England should stick as closely together as possible." Mr. Murray admits that prior to the great war he was in favor of Scottish devolution.

BRITISH architects have announced themselves as opposed to the proposed erection of skyscrapers in London. Their attitude is a sound one from an aesthetic point of view, for London is not planned for extremely tall buildings. Many of the streets are the result of medieval plans, and so quite narrow. Then again, great increases in the population of the city at certain points would necessitate a reorganization of the transit and traffic facilities. The charm of London would be visibly threatened by the erection of tall buildings dwarfing St. Paul's and other historic shrines. Nothing but dire necessity should cause the adoption of this essentially American style of architecture in the city by the Thames.

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, the largest of Chinese printing houses, recently issued a new book for Chinese school children in which the fall of Annam into French hands is mentioned. The French Legation has taken exception to this, thereby awakening the vernacular press, which is loud in its denunciations of French interference with the national education of China. Here again is evidence that official meddling often makes a bad situation worse. If the French had kept silent the attitude of the little book would never have loomed so large.